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United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ON ITS FIFTH SESSION

held at the Philippine International Convention Center

from 7 May to 3 June 1979

PART ONE

Editorial note: The present mimeographed version of the report and of certain annexes thereto is being circulated for the convenience of Governments and the General Assembly. The definitive version of the report and all its annexes will be printed in volume I of the Proceedings of the Conference (to be issued as a United Nations publication).

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PREFACE

(i) In conformity with General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 and pursuant to resolution 32/189 of 19 December 1977, the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held at Manila, Philippines, from 7 May to 3 June 1979.

(ii) The Trade and Development Board, in the exercise of its functions under General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), and in particular paragraph 21 thereof, served as a "preparatory committee" for this session of the Conference. The Board began these preparations at the first part of its seventeenth session, when, after noting with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Philippines to hold the fifth session of the Conference at Manila, it recommended in its resolution 154 (XVII) of 31 August 1977 that the General Assembly should convene the fifth session of the Conference in Manila.

(iii) The General Assembly, in its resolution 32/189, noted this invitation with appreciation and decided to convene the fifth session of the Conference at Manila from 7 May to 1 June 1979, and a Pre-Conference Meeting of Senior Officials at Manila on 5 and 6 May 1979. In its resolution 154 (XVII), the Board decided that the fifth session of the Conference should have a selective agenda, supported by concise action-oriented documents, and should be so organized as to ensure the attendance of high-level policy-makers, including Ministers, and to permit all delegations to contribute effectively to its decision-making process.

(iv) At its eighteenth session (August-September 1978), after a discussion of the objectives, provisional agenda, preparatory work and organization of the fifth session of the Conference, the Board adopted proposals for the provisional agenda of the Conference and approved arrangements for the organization of the work of the Conference.

(v) In its resolution 33/154 of 20 December 1978, the General Assembly welcomed the decision by the Board at its eighteenth session concerning the provisional agenda and the organizational arrangements for the Conference, and considered that the fifth session of the Conference would provide an important and timely occasion for (a) review of progress and developments relating to the major ongoing negotiations and agreement on appropriate further action; (b) examination of current economic developments, particularly those having an adverse effect on the developing countries, and consideration of appropriate action including corrective measures; and (c) evaluation of the world trade and economic situation and consideration of issues, policies and appropriate measures to facilitate structural changes in the international economy, taking into account the inter-relationship of problems in the areas of trade, development, money and finance with a view to attaining the establishment of a new international economic order and bearing in mind the further evolution that may be needed in the rules and principles governing international economic relations and the necessary contribution of the Conference to a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade.

(vi) In the same resolution, the General Assembly had urged all member States to take the necessary steps with a view to ensuring satisfactory results from the fifth session of the Conference through adequate preparations at the regional and interregional levels and through the full utilization of the permanent machinery of the Conference for the purpose of facilitating negotiations on the agenda items of the fifth session, and further urged all member States to work towards agreement on action-oriented and other decisions at the fifth session of the Conference that would contribute effectively to the establishment of the new international economic order.

(vii) At its tenth special session (March 1979), convened pursuant to its resolution 159 (XVII), the Board finalized, by its decision 185 (S-X), the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference, and adopted a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

(viii) As part of the preparations for the fifth session of the Conference, a number of regional intergovernmental meetings were held at the ministerial level: the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Asian Group of the Group of 77 in Colombo in January 1979; the Co-ordinating Meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) in Caracas, also in January 1979; and the Fifth Conference of Trade Ministers of OAU Member Countries in Addis Ababa in February 1979.

(ix) The results of these meetings were considered at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held at Arusha from 12 to 16 February 1979, which was attended by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The Fourth Ministerial Meeting adopted the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations (TD/236), which was presented to the Conference on behalf of H.E. Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, by H.E. Mr. W.K. Chagula, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

(x) In the months preceding the Conference, representatives of the countries members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) held a number of meetings in Paris to consider their Governments' preparations for the fifth session of the Conference. In this connexion, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD addressed the OECD Council on 9 April 1979.

(xi) Ministers of Foreign Trade of the countries members of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance met in Moscow in April 1979 to exchange views on preparations for the fifth session of the Conference, and were addressed by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on 11 April 1979.

(xii) In the context of the preparations for the fifth session of the Conference, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD consulted with representatives of States members of UNCTAD. In addition, in the months preceding the fifth session the secretariat sponsored a series of seminars bringing together policy-makers and members of the academic community to discuss the issues before the Conference in both developed and developing countries. Efforts were also made to mobilize the interest of non-governmental organizations and information media in these issues.

(xiii) Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/189, the fifth session of the Conference was preceded by a meeting, held on 4 May 1979, of senior officials representing the States participating in the Conference. The meeting agreed on a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the work of the session. The report on the Pre-Conference Meeting (TD/247) was submitted by its Chairman, Mr. D.L. Castellanos (Venezuela), President of the Trade and Development Board, at the 146th meeting of the Conference, on 7 May 1979. The Conference took note of the report.

(xiv) The representatives of 144 States members of UNCTAD assembled at the Philippine International Convention Center, Manila, from 7 May to 9 June 1979, to take part in the fifth session of the Conference. 1/

1/ The list of States members of UNCTAD and of intergovernmental and other bodies represented at the fifth session of the Conference appears in part three, section K, below.

(xv) In the course of a special inaugural ceremony arranged by the Government of the host country, a welcoming address was delivered by H.E. Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos First Lady and Governor of Metro Manila and Minister of Human Settlements, and a keynote address was delivered by the President and Prime Minister of the Republic of the Philippines, H.E. Mr. Ferdinand E. Marcos. 2/ In response, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, thanked the Government and people of the Philippines for their kind invitation to hold the fifth session of the Conference in Manila and expressed his best wishes for the success of the Conference.

(xvi) In the course of the session, messages and good wishes were received from a number of Heads of State or Government and from His Holiness Pope John Paul II as well as from certain intergovernmental meetings and bodies. 3/

(xvii) At the 169th. plenary meeting, on 30 May 1979, the Conference observed a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of H.E. Ahmed Ould Bouciof, Prime Minister of Mauritania, who had died tragically in an aeroplane crash on 27 May 1979.

2/ See annex III below.

3/ See annex V below.

PART ONE

ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

A. RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

1. Resolutions, recommendations and decisions

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RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE (Agenda item 5)

Resolution

133(V) Credentials of representatives to the fifth session of the Conference 1/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee. 2/

171st meeting
3 June 1979

DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE (Agenda item 9)

Resolution

131(V) Protectionism and structural adjustment 3/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing that trade plays an essential role in economic growth and development in particular that of the developing countries,

Recognizing further that a healthy world economy would contribute to the satisfactory pursuit by developing countries of their export policies and industrialization,

Recognizing also that today's world economic problems cannot be solved by concealed or open protectionism and that trade restrictive measures could touch off chain reactions involving a widening series of actions by an increasing number of countries,

Noting the deep concern of all countries about intensified protectionist pressures and the concern of developing countries in particular about the serious consequences which the increase in recent years in protectionist measures in the world trading system may have for these countries by affecting their exports, particularly in sectors in which the comparative advantage has shifted in their favour and opened up important perspectives of growth in their economies,

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1/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

2/ TD/265.

3/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras. 19-20.

Noting with concern the adverse effects of such measures on the economies of developing countries and the obstacles which they may impose to the process of structural adjustment acting as a continuous phenomenon of mutual benefit to all countries,

Reaffirming the importance of structural adjustment for the containment of protectionism and for an effective international division of labour and for the attainment of the development objectives of the developing countries,

Considering that such structural adjustment is essential in order for developing countries to attain an increased share of world production as well as of world trade in manufactures, bearing in mind the target of developing countries of a 25 per cent share of world production by the year 2000 as set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 4/ and General Assembly resolutions 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 31/163 of 21 December 1976 and 33/196 of 29 January 1979, and the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,

Reaffirming sections IC, ID, IE and IIC of Conference resolution 96 (IV) of 31 May 1976,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the OECD Council (at the Ministerial level) approved on 15 June 1978, approving *inter alia* the further renewal of the Declaration on Trade,

Taking note of the relevant proposals of developing countries members of the Group of 77 in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,

Noting also the report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD entitled "Implications for developing countries of the new protectionism in developed countries", 5/

Agrees on the following programme of action for structural adjustment related to trade and policies and measures to deal with protectionism:

A. *Policies and measures for structural adjustment related to trade*

1. *Agrees* that structural adjustment is a constant and global phenomenon which the international community should facilitate by conscious efforts with a view to ensuring optimum over-all growth, including the development and diversification of the economies of developing countries and an effective international division of labour, involving both inter-industry and intra-industry

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4/ General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

5/ TD/226.

specialization, enabling developing countries to secure an increase in their share in world trade in processed goods and in manufacturing. In this connexion, there is a need to promote active co-operation and to follow closely the evolution of the patterns of production and trade in the world, with full participation of the developing countries.

2. Decides, therefore, to entrust the Trade and Development Board to organize in an appropriate existing body an annual review of the patterns of production and trade in the world economy. Such reviews should take into consideration relevant available information, including general policies, in order to provide a comprehensive factual and analytical background of global trends of production, imports and exports, with a view to identifying elements or problems most relevant, in the light of the dynamics of comparative advantage, to the attainment of optimum over-all economic growth, including the development and diversification of the economies of developing countries, and an effective international division of labour;

3. National governments would take such reviews and any general recommendations flowing from them into account in following up the provisions in section I.E of Conference resolution 96 (IV), which reads as follows:

"Adjustment assistance measures"

"Developed countries should facilitate the development of new policies and strengthen existing policies that would encourage domestic factors of production to move progressively from the lines of production which are less competitive internationally, especially where the long-term comparative advantage lies in favour of developing countries, thus providing, inter alia, larger export possibilities for the developing countries and contributing to the attainment of their development objectives. The development and strengthening of such policies would encourage the redeployment of the industries of the developed countries which are less competitive internationally to developing countries, thus leading to structural adjustments in the former countries and a higher degree of utilization of natural and human resources in the latter. Such policies may take into account the economic structure and the economic, social and security objectives of the developed countries and the need for such industries to move into more viable lines of production or into other sectors of the economy."

B. Policies and measures to deal with the problem of protectionism

4. Calls for continued resistance to protectionist pressures and urges developed countries to implement fully and adhere strictly to the standstill provisions they have accepted, in particular concerning imports from developing countries;

5. Requests the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies concerned to continue to review developments involving restrictions of trade, with a view to examining and formulating appropriate recommendations concerning the general problem of protectionism;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue the work of compiling and up-dating the inventory of non-tariff barriers affecting the trade of developing countries and of analysing the effects of such barriers, taking into account the information already available in GATT;

7. Calls on developed countries to move towards the reduction and elimination of quantitative restrictions and measures having similar effect, particularly in relation to products exported by the developing countries;

8. Invites GATT to examine in an appropriate body any case of future protective action by developed countries against imports from developing countries in the light of the relevant provisions of the GATT, particularly part IV thereof;

9. Urges further the developed countries to continue efforts towards reducing tariff escalation so as to provide improved access to exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, in particular from the developing countries, and to continue consultations on the subject in appropriate forums.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

Decision

132 (V) Multilateral trade negotiations 6/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Requests the Trade and Development Board to make a global evaluation of the multilateral trade negotiations on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD together with other relevant documentation.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

6/ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras. 27-32.

COMMODITIES
(Agenda item 10)

Resolution

104 (V) Tungsten 7/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling Trade and Development Board, decision 175 (XVIII) of 17 September 1978,

Bearing in mind that the question of tungsten has been under continued consideration by producers and consumers within UNCTAD without resulting in sufficient progress towards negotiations,

Taking into account the work so far achieved on tungsten,

Decides to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene further preparatory meetings as soon as possible in pursuance of Board decision 175 (XVIII). Subject to the recommendation of the preparatory meetings, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should convene a negotiating conference on tungsten as early as possible, and preferably before the end of 1980.

170th meeting
1 June 1979

Resolution

105 (V) International food trade 8/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976, and in particular the recognition expressed therein of the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries,

Taking into account the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition as established by the Manila Communiqué, and the Mexico Declaration of the World Food Countil, 9/

Stressing the importance of increasing food production and consumption in developing countries, of liberalizing international food trade, and of international agreements on food commodities, taking into account the need to diversify the sources of international food supply,

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7/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two, para. 83.

8/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

9/ A/32/19, part one, and A/33/19, part one.

1. Urges that investment and technical assistance should be substantially increased with the support of the developed countries and the international organizations concerned, in order to accelerate food production in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries; and that efforts be made to increase developing countries' exports of food and food products, to achieve stable and equitable prices, to improve nutrition, to promote an adequate supply of food and to strengthen world food security, by means, inter alia, of the following:

(a) Adoption in developing and developed countries of policies and measures that would encourage food production, particularly that of developing countries, expand world food trade, particularly food exports by developing countries, and improve and strengthen the technological capabilities of developing countries in the agro-industrial sector;

(b) Adoption of appropriate schemes among developing countries for expanding and diversifying food production and trade;

(c) Early conclusion, where appropriate, of international agreements on food commodities, including, where necessary, the establishment of adequate reserves;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in co-ordination with relevant international organizations, to maintain under regular review all matters regarding international food trade, to examine the impact of food trade on food production and consumption and food security of developing countries in co-operation with international organizations concerned with food issues, and to report to member States through the appropriate bodies of UNCTAD.

170th meeting
1 June 1979

Resolution

124 (V) Integrated Programme for Commodities 10/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 93 (IV) of 31 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Concerned at the increasing difficulties confronting developing countries in international trade in commodities and at the little progress that has been made so far in the preparatory meetings and negotiations on the majority of the individual commodities, under the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Taking note of the report of the Ad hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities on its eighth session 11/ and of the report of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities on its third session, 12/

10/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras. 40-49.

11/ TD/B/IPC/AC/27.

12/ TD/IPC/CF/CONF/19.

Noting that action has not yet commenced on some of the measures envisaged in the Integrated Programme for Commodities and affirming the importance of implementing the measures embodied in resolution 93 (IV), including those mentioned in section III, paragraphs 3 and 4, to attain the objectives of that resolution,

Emphasizing the need to improve the terms of trade of developing countries and to achieve stable conditions in commodity trade, including avoidance of excessive price fluctuations, as well as for more security and stability of income derived from the export of commodities by developing countries,

Emphasizing further the need for greater participation by the developing countries in the economy of their commodities through measures to increase local processing, as well as greater participation by these countries in the marketing, transport and distribution of their commodity exports, and to obtain for them better and more secure access to markets,

Stressing the need for a greater sense of urgency in the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and for effective integration of the negotiations on different measures leading to mutually harmonized solutions,

Taking note of the reports by the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Conference, 13/

I. Common Fund

1. Takes note of resolution 1 (III) of 19 March 1979 of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, as contained in document TD/IPC/CF/CONF/19;

2. Welcomes the announcements of pledges of voluntary contributions to the second window, as well as declarations of intent in this regard, made by a number of Governments during the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

3. Urges States members of UNCTAD, as well as international organizations, which have not yet done so to indicate their intentions on pledging voluntary contributions to the second window before the fourth session of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund;

4. Calls upon all States members of UNCTAD to participate actively in the Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund and exert all necessary efforts to ensure that the Committee completes the drafting of the articles of agreement of the Common Fund and other tasks assigned to it by resolution 1 (III) as early as possible in order to permit the reconvening of the Negotiating Conference before the end of 1979;

5. Requests that, in order to obtain appropriate inputs into the work of the Interim Committee, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should undertake full consultations with relevant international organizations, and invites those organizations to co-operate in the work of the Interim Committee;

13/ TD/228 and Add.1; TD/299 and Supp.1 and Corr.1, Supp.2 and Corr.1 and Supp.3 and Corr.1.

6. Urges all States members of UNCTAD to continue to exert the requisite political will with a view to bringing about the establishment of the Common Fund as a key instrument in attaining the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

II. Action on individual commodities

1. Urges Governments involved to decide as soon as possible on the convening of negotiating conferences on commodities now in their preparatory phase and on which sufficient progress has been made, with a view to concluding international arrangements in fulfilment of the objectives of Conference resolution 93 (IV); further urges Governments, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to decide to accelerate the convening of preparatory meetings on the remaining commodities in the indicative list contained in Conference resolution 93 (IV) which are not yet covered by international commodity agreements, with a view to identifying as soon as possible the international action, if any, suited to the requirements of the commodities concerned;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to provide assistance, if deemed appropriate and requested, to participating countries in preparatory meetings and negotiations under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, particularly to developing countries, by convening meetings in accordance with established procedures, with a view to facilitating the negotiating process and enabling the countries concerned to prepare and harmonize their negotiating positions;

3. Invites Members of existing international commodity agreements in accordance with the appropriate decision-making procedures of those agreements, to consider their association with the Common Fund, with a view to using the financial facilities available in its first and second windows as appropriate, and also to consider including other measures under the Integrated Programme for Commodities which may be relevant to such commodities;

4. Urges Governments to take early steps in accordance with the provisions of Conference resolution 93 (IV) for the establishment, where appropriate, of pricing arrangements within international commodity agreements and arrangements, in particular negotiated price ranges, which would be periodically reviewed and appropriately revised, taking into account, inter alia, movements in prices of imported manufactured goods, exchange rates, production costs and world inflation, and levels of production and consumption;

5. Agrees on the inclusion in the preparatory work and negotiations under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, where the participating countries deem it appropriate, of processed and semi-processed products derived from the raw materials in the indicative list contained in Conference resolution 93 (IV), in addition to those already included in that list;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with international organizations concerned, to convene preparatory meetings as soon as possible on the perishable commodities in the indicative list contained in Conference resolution 93 (IV) on which discussion has been postponed for a long time, so that concrete aspects can be identified which could form a basis for holding negotiating conferences on those products, in view of the special importance which they have for the economies of the producing developing countries;

7. Urges that, in the negotiation and renegotiation of international commodity agreements and arrangements, including in the revision of the price ranges, participating countries should take fully into account the interests of the producing developing countries, in accordance with the objectives of Conference resolution 93 (IV). In this respect, the interests of developing importing countries, if adversely affected by measures under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, should be protected in accordance with section III, paragraphs 3 and 4, of that resolution.

III. Other measures included in the Integrated Programme for Commodities

A. Processing and product development with a view to promoting the industrialization and an increase of export earnings of developing countries

1. Agrees to establish a framework of international co-operation within the overall context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities for expanding in developing countries the processing of primary commodities and export of processed goods, taking into account the on-going work and negotiations on related issues;

2. Agrees, in this context, to take account, inter alia, the following elements:

(a) Facilitation of the process of redeployment of productive capacities for commodity-processing industries to developing countries, including adjustment assistance, and implementation of other measures relating to trade and industrial co-operation, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Conference resolution 96 (IV) of 31 May 1976;

(b) Improvement of the competitiveness of natural products competing with synthetics and the consideration of measures to harmonize, where appropriate, the production of synthetics and substitutes in developed countries with the supply of natural products produced in developing countries;

(c) Increasing market outlets for processed and semi-processed commodities exported by developing countries, inter alia, by commitments within trade negotiations or wherever appropriate within the framework of individual commodity negotiations;

(d) Adequate financial resources for expanding primary commodity processing in developing countries, taking account of needs for increased allocation of financial resources, both loan and equity capital, through international financial institutions, especially to the least developed among developing countries;

(e) Liberalization of market access, particularly in developed countries, for primary and processed products from developing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD within this framework:

(a) in consultation with the relevant international organizations, as well as relevant producer/consumer bodies, to undertake systematic and thorough studies of the prospects for expanding processing and product development in developing countries regarding the commodities included in the indicative list of Conference resolution 93 (IV), having regard to studies already carried out within UNCTAD and other relevant bodies;

(b) to submit these studies as appropriate to the Committee on Commodities, to preparatory meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and to producer/consumer bodies.

B. Marketing and distribution

4. Agrees to establish a framework of international co-operation, within the overall context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, in the field of marketing and distribution of commodity exports of developing countries, with a view to increasing the participation of developing countries in these activities and their earnings from them, taking into account the on-going work and negotiations on related issues;

5. Further agrees, in this context, to take into account, inter alia, the following elements:

(a) Improvement in market transparency, including action where appropriate to improve the functioning of commodity exchanges;

(b) Increased technical and financial support for the development of national marketing and distribution systems of developing countries;

(c) Contracts, practices and arrangements governing the marketing of commodities included in the indicative list of Conference resolution 93 (IV);

(d) Elimination of barriers to fair competition between marketing enterprises of developed and developing countries.

6. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD within this framework:

(a) In consultation with the relevant international organizations, as well as relevant producer/consumer bodies, to undertake or conclude systematic and thorough studies of the marketing and distribution structures of the commodities included in the indicative list of Conference resolution 93 (IV) and in accordance with Conference resolution 78 (III) of 20 May 1972, having regard to studies already carried out within UNCTAD and other relevant bodies;

(b) To submit a precise timetable for the completion of these studies at the next session of the Committee on Commodities, and to submit these studies in accordance with this timetable as appropriate to the Committee on Commodities, to preparatory meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and to producer/consumer bodies.

C. Research and development, market promotion and horizontal diversification

7. Agrees that studies of the needs and costs in the medium-term in these fields for commodities in the indicative list contained in resolution 93 (IV) should be prepared by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in consultation with the relevant international organizations, as well as relevant producer/consumer bodies, and having regard to studies already carried out within UNCTAD and other relevant bodies; and be submitted as appropriate to the Committee on Commodities, to preparatory meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and to producer/consumer bodies.

IV. Time frame and institutional arrangements

1. Requests the Committee on Commodities, in accordance with its terms of reference, to give particular attention to the work envisaged in section III above and to take into account the on-going work on individual commodities with a view to providing over-all policy guidance as necessary;

2. Decides that, after the end of the time-bound frame of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, any further preparatory meetings and negotiations in fulfilment of Conference resolution 93 (IV) should become part of the regular work programme of UNCTAD in the field of commodities, together with other aspects of commodity work;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to make the necessary provision in his biennial programme budget proposals for a continuation of ad hoc and regular resources over the period 1980/1981 in the context of the continuing work under Conference resolution 93 (IV), to enable the secretariat to provide the necessary support for this work, and recommends that the required resources be accordingly made available.

171st meeting
2 June 1979

Resolution

125(V) Complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings 14/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

(a) In consultation with the International Monetary Fund, to prepare a detailed study for the operation of a complementary facility to compensate for shortfalls in earnings of each commodity, taking account of its financial requirements, possible sources of financing, its financial feasibility,

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14/ The Conference adopted this resolution by 73 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions. For statements, see part two, paras. 64-74.

institutional arrangements and the modalities and considerations that would provide adequate compensation in real terms to developing countries, paying attention in particular to the situation of the least developed countries. This facility should be additional to the improvement of the Compensatory Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund, other facilities and to actions taken under the Integrated Programme of Commodities to deal with the problem of price stabilization in real terms;

(b) To complete this study at the earliest possible date with a view to facilitating its consideration by the Committee on Commodities and the Trade and Development Board after the completion of the negotiations on the Common Fund.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

Resolution

126 (V) United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended 15/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting with concern the rapidly increasing reliance of developing countries on imports of cereals, particularly wheat,

Recalling the agreed conclusions on some aspects concerning food and agriculture adopted on 29 March 1979 by the Committee of the Whole established under General Assembly resolution 32/174, in particular, paragraphs 8 and 9 thereof, 16/

Taking note of the progress made at the third part of the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, which had to be adjourned without concluding its work,

Acknowledging the urgency of reviewing the unresolved issues in a positive manner, with a view to resuming the negotiations as soon as real possibilities of success are apparent, to negotiate an international arrangement to replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, including a Food Aid Convention to secure the achievement of the food aid objective of 10 million tons set by the World Food Conference in 1974,

1. Urges all participating countries to exert the requisite political will at the next session of the International Wheat Council, to be held in June 1979 in London, to re-examine the main unresolved issues, together with new possible elements, and the conditions that would allow for a successful conclusion of the negotiations, taking into account the interests of developing countries;

15/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

16/ A/34/34, part two.

2. Calls on all participating countries to intensify the process of consultation and the preparations with a view to the earliest possible resumption of the negotiations for the speedy conclusion of an international wheat arrangement covering price and market stability, adequate size of stock, special provisions relating to developing members, and a Food Aid Convention;

3. Brings to the attention of Governments, States members of UNCTAD the request by developing countries for the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Executive Secretary of the International Wheat Council to take all necessary action to help them make adequate preparation for their effective participation in the negotiation for an international arrangement to replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended.

171st meeting
2 June 1979

MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES
(Agenda item 11)

Resolution

103 (V) Restrictive business practices 17/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Taking into account the work done by the three Ad hoc Groups of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, pursuant to Conference resolution 73 (III) of 19 May 1972 and section III of Conference resolution 96 (IV) of 31 May 1976,

Taking into account also the significant progress made by the Third Ad hoc Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, in particular in the proposals for the formulation of a set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices having adverse effects on international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and on the economic development of those countries,

Noting that a number of issues remain to be resolved by the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices on the basis of the work of the Third Ad hoc Group of Experts,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 33/153 of 20 December 1978, convening, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices to negotiate, on the basis of the work of the Third Ad hoc Group of Experts, and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of, the said principles and rules, including a decision on their legal character,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in resolution 33/153, authorized the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session to take appropriate actions for the Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, including decisions on relevant issues and, in particular, the determination of the precise dates for the Conference within the period September 1979 and April 1980,

Recalling further that the Trade and Development Board at its tenth special session authorized the Third Ad hoc Group of Experts to transmit its report on its sixth session to the Conference for consideration at its fifth session,

1. Takes note of and welcomes with satisfaction the report of the Third Ad hoc Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices on its sixth session 18/ and in particular the proposals and recommendations for the set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules;

2. Decides, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/153, to hold the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices in the last quarter of 1979;

17/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras.102-103.

18/ TD/250-TD/B/C.2/201 and Corr.1.

3. Requests the UNCTAD secretariat to make the necessary preparations for the Conference including in this regard pertinent documentation to be distributed in a timely manner;

4. Decides that continued action should be taken within the framework of UNCTAD:

(a) to collect publicly available information and as far as possible other information, particularly on the basis of requests addressed to all member States or provided at their own initiative and, where appropriate, to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other competent international organizations, on restrictive business practices adversely affecting international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and the economic development of these countries, including information related to the legislative, judicial and administrative actions for the effective control of such practices; and to disseminate such information;

(b) on the elaboration of a model law or laws on restrictive business practices in order to assist developing countries in devising appropriate legislation;

5. Requests member States and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to explore possibilities for international co-operation in the provision of technical assistance to developing countries relating to the control of restrictive business practices, including in respect of the training of their officials;

6. Reaffirms the decision in Conference resolution 96 (IV) recommending that action should be taken by countries in a mutually reinforcing manner at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate or effectively deal with restrictive business practices, including those of transnational corporations, adversely affecting international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and the economic development of these countries;

7. Requests the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices to make recommendations through the General Assembly to the Trade and Development Board in respect of institutional aspects concerning future work on restrictive business practices within the framework of UNCTAD, bearing in mind the work done in this field elsewhere in the United Nations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake studies in the field of restrictive business practices, including those of transnational corporations, adversely affecting international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and the economic development of these countries, concerning especially:

(a) marketing and distribution arrangements in respect of export and import transactions;

(b) exclusive dealing arrangements in an abuse of a dominant position of market power;

9. Recognizes the desirability for developing countries to promote co-operation amongst themselves for the control of restrictive business practices adversely affecting their trade and economic development.

169th meeting
30 May 1974

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES
(Agenda item 12)

Resolution

128 (V) International monetary reform 19/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Reaffirms that the international monetary system should provide, inter alia:

(a) a more effective and symmetrical international adjustment process with a view to achieving an equitable sharing of the burdern of adjustment, greater exchange market stability and a higher degree of international economic policy co-ordination, inter alia, by the active surveillance by the International Monetary Fund in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Executive Board for the exchange-rate policies of all its members, particularly those with major currencies, and paying due regard to the special circumstances and needs of all its members, noting those specific to developing countries;

(b) improvement in the composition and effective international surveillance of global liquidity, with the special drawing right becoming the principal reserve asset and the corresponding changes in the role of gold and reserve currencies; to this end, consideration of a substitution account should be fully compatible with the requirements of developing countries;

(c) for the promotion of the net flow of real resources to developing countries and calls upon the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund to examine the establishment of a development link in the context of the allocation of special drawing rights based on the long-term global liquidity need;

(d) ways and means of maintaining the real value of the financial assets of developing countries by preventing their erosion through inflation and exchange-rate depreciation;

2. Invites the International Monetary Fund to undertake an examination, after completion of the seventh General Review of Quotas, of the over-all size of quotas in relation to, inter alia, the current levels of international trade, the magnitude of the balance-of-payments deficits of its members and the need to finance them in the context of the adjustment process, noting the view expressed by the Interim Committee at its eleventh meeting, on 24 September, 1978, that due account be taken of major changes in the world economy and its financing needs. Due regard should also be paid to increasing the quota share of developing countries;

3. Stresses the necessity to apply conditionality in a flexible and appropriate manner, taking into account the domestic, social and political objectives, the economic priorities and the circumstances of members of the International Monetary Fund, including the causes of balance-of-payments problems, noting especially those of developing countries so as to encourage timely recourse

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19/ The Conference adopted this resolution by 69 votes to 17, with 13 abstentions. For statements, see part two, paras.116-120.

to the Fund's facilities and the much higher rate of utilization of its resources, including resources in the upper credit tranches, as well as the extended fund and supplementary financing facilities, and within this context recognizes the recent review of conditionality undertaken by the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund and looks forward to the effective implementation of its decision to increase flexibility in the application of conditionality governing the use of the Fund's resources in accordance with the objectives stated above. In this context, the Conference also emphasizes that the approach of the International Monetary Fund to the adjustment programmes be such as to seek reconciliation between a country's short-run and long-run objectives and not be disruptive of development and should take into account factors attributable to external elements beyond the control of developing countries;

4. Takes note of the large balance-of-payments deficits being experienced by many developing countries which are often of a structural nature, both internal and external, and recognizes the importance of utilizing facilities within the International Monetary Fund to meet its members' financing requirements taking into account maturity and applicable conditions as well as the continuing need to ensure that the Fund's financial resources are adequate to deal with such problems. Further notes the comprehensive study being prepared for the next meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Development Committee) concerning financial flows to developing countries and adjustment process with a view to examining possible deficiencies in this field;

5. Invites the International Monetary Fund to study, in connexion with the forthcoming review, ways to improve the terms and utilization of the Extended Fund Facility by its members, keeping in mind that this facility, intended to support members with structural balance-of-payments deficits, has so far been used only by few member countries;

6. Invites the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund to undertake an in-depth study of the need for the establishment of a longer-term maturity facility at a substantial level of additional resources, designed to provide balance-of-payments support required for the programming of adjustment over longer periods;

7. Invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to maintain contact with the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and to report on the progress made in this area for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board on the earliest possible occasion;

8. Agrees that the existing compensatory financing facility should be improved and liberalized to compensate more fully for shortfalls of export earnings of developing countries;

9. Invites the International Monetary Fund, in its ongoing review of the Compensatory Financing Facility, with a view to its further improvement, to take full account of the views of developing countries as expressed in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations (item 12 (a), paragraph 5 (c)) on the need for a significant liberalization of access in order to compensate adequately their shortfalls in export earnings;

10. Invites the International Monetary Fund to consider, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Interim Committee at its twelfth meeting, held on 7 March 1979, an interest subsidy account that would make it possible to alleviate the burden of the charges on developing countries in need of such assistance, particularly the least developed countries making use of the Supplementary Financing Facility;

11. Agrees that the future evolution of the international monetary system is of great importance to the progress of trade and development and decides to establish within UNCTAD an ad hoc intergovernmental high-level group of experts to examine fundamental issues in this area.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

Resolution

129 (V) The transfer of real resources to developing countries 20/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

I. Bilateral official development assistance

1. Reaffirms the conclusions agreed and the commitments made by developed donor countries on 31 January 1979, at the 19th meeting of the Committee Established under General Assembly resolution 32/174, on some aspects of the transfer of resources in real terms to developing countries; 21/

2. Urges all developed donor countries which have not reached the 0.7 per cent target to increase effectively and substantially their official development assistance towards the target. To this end, within the framework of an equitable sharing of their efforts, the efforts of the developed donor countries will be the greater, the lower their relative performance;

3. Affirms the determination and the firm political will of developed donor countries to redress the situation with respect to the volume of official development assistance and notes the requirements for increased official development assistance if the 0.7 per cent target were to be met by the prescribed date, and, in view of the stagnant ratio of official development assistance to gross national product and the inadequate increase in net disbursements of official development assistance in real terms since the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was adopted, agrees that, in order to move effectively towards the 0.7 per cent target, developed donor countries should increase their official development assistance commitments effectively and substantially and accelerate their disbursements of official development assistance in real terms; and agrees therefore that developed donor countries should consider adopting new and additional measures to increase official development assistance, including, inter alia, the following:

20/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras.128-138.

21/ A/34/34, part one.

(a) interim plans to increase official development assistance at an agreed minimum rate, e.g. through quantitative official development assistance targets in economic plans or programmes on a multi-year basis;

(b) increasing their aid budget in real terms by an appropriate percentage each year;

(c) setting aside for official development assistance at least 1 per cent of the increase in their annual gross national product;

(d) establishing interest subsidy mechanisms as a means of generating a large expansion of concessional flows;

(e) reducing substantially the time-lag between commitments and disbursements, including, if necessary, through appropriate arrangements between donor and beneficiary countries;

4. To this end, urges all developed donor countries to announce annually their plans or intentions, in the light of such measures, as regards an increase in official development assistance for the longest possible period ahead and, where possible, for a minimum period of three years;

5. Reaffirms, within the context of paragraph 1 above, that the developed countries should make their best efforts to reach decisions at the earliest opportunity concerning the following proposed measures to improve the quality of official development assistance:

(a) official development assistance to the least developed countries should, as a general rule, be in the form of grants, and for the other recipient countries the current over-all average rate for concessionality should be increased substantially;

(b) special attention should be paid to the needs of the other special categories of developing countries in the provision of terms of assistance, in particular in the distribution between loans and grants in disbursements of official development assistance to them;

(c) official development assistance loans and grants should be untied to the maximum extent possible;

(d) the share of programme assistance and local cost financing in official development assistance should be increased substantially where necessary;

6. Instructs the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade to undertake general monitoring and review in respect of the above measures by developed donor countries at its ninth session and at subsequent sessions and to report regularly to the Trade and Development Board;

7. Urges all developed donor countries to continue to improve their aid-giving procedures, in consultation with the beneficiary countries, so as to reduce obstacles to rapid aid disbursements and effective aid uses, without any discrimination;

8. Calls upon all developed donor countries to recognize the importance of enhancing the awareness and understanding among the general public of the urgent development problems of the developing countries and of the importance of the concept of economic co-operation between developing and developed countries;

9. In connexion with aid quality, developed countries should consider the immediate and special requirements of the least developed countries within their aid policy programmes, without prejudice to whatever targets may be set for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

II. Multilateral assistance

10. Flows from multilateral financial institutions to developing countries should increase significantly, in response to the capital requirements of the developing countries, and should be fully consistent with their development objectives and priorities. In this context, the Conference invites multilateral financial institutions to continue to review their lending practices and the effects of their Articles thereon, with a view to improving such practices and appropriate ways and means of implementing such improvements;

11. Agrees on the urgent need (a) for a substantial general increase of the capital base for the World Bank and (b) for timely increases in the concessional and non-concessional resources of the regional development financial institutions, provided particularly by their developed country members, and notes recent decisions taken by some of these institutions upon increases, seeking to ensure that their commitments in favour of developing countries, as also those of the World Bank, will increase in real terms at a satisfactory rate and be consistent with the needs of these countries;

12. In this regard, invites the World Bank Group and the regional development banks to arrange for timely and co-ordinated increases in capital and replenishment of concessional funds;

13. Urges that the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association should be effected without delay so as to result in a significant real increase in resources;

14. In order to make optimal use of the resources of multilateral financial institutions, the Conference invites the World Bank and regional development banks to:

(a) take steps to avoid delays in implementation and disbursements, including any necessary modifications to their rules and procedures;

(b) provide adequate technical assistance, for both project development and project execution, taking into account the role of the United Nations Development Programme;

(c) increase programme assistance, including sectoral assistance and local and recurrent cost-financing, as appropriate to the sectoral priorities and circumstances of the recipient countries, bearing in mind the view of the developing countries that such programme assistance, including sectoral assistance, should attain at least 25 per cent of the total lending;

(d) examine arrangements governing international bidding for projects financed by multilateral financial institutions, including preferential margins, with a view to their improvement, through the greatest possible use of the capabilities of the recipient developing countries;

(e) increase co-financing arrangements after study and detailed examination in accordance with the priorities of the countries concerned;

15. Agrees on the importance of reviving the third window so as to make more flexible the pattern of resources available to developing countries;

16. Calls upon the governing bodies of the United Nations development assistance organizations to consider, as called for in relevant General Assembly resolutions, ways and means of achieving long-term financing of their respective programmes, including multi-year pledges;

17. Invites multilateral financial institutions to establish as necessary objective criteria as regards access to, and terms of, their non-concessional lending, having due regard to the interests of developing country members concerned, thus avoiding any arbitrary "financial graduation" in their non-concessional lending;

III. Private flows

18. Acknowledges the importance of private and other non-official flows to developing countries and strongly emphasizes the need simultaneously to promote not only these flows but also concessional flows in order to reach the 0.7 per cent official development assistance target as soon as possible. Moreover, these private and other non-official flows should be fully consistent with the socio-economic priorities of developing countries:

(a) within this context, the recommendations of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Development Committee) at its sixth meeting, held in Manila on 3 October 1976, should be implemented in full and expeditiously so as to facilitate access of developing countries to private capital markets and help overcome obstacles impeding access of developing countries to these markets, including any present administrative or institutional obstacles; and capital market countries should consider establishing programmes to provide technical assistance to developing countries seeking access to private capital markets;

(b) work on a code of conduct relating to transnational corporations should be accelerated with a view to presenting a comprehensive draft code to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixth session;

IV. Massive transfer of resources

19. Substantially increased transfers of resources to developing countries are an indispensable factor for accelerating their pace of development and could help stimulate global economic activity, particularly in a medium- to long-term perspective. The opportunities for substantially increasing transfers of resources largely raised on the financial markets and without prejudice to official development assistance, could best be considered through combining several approaches, including co-financing with private resources and other existing and possible new mechanisms to be further explored in the course of the current study by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in terms of General Assembly resolution 33/136 of 19 December 1978 so that operational proposals could be formulated in time for decisions to be taken by the relevant bodies before the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 1980, or on that occasion. In this context, attention should be given to, inter alia, multilateral guarantees for borrowing on international financial markets and borrowing in significant measure under the guarantee of members of the international community, taking into account the possibility of interest subsidy mechanisms;

20. Such substantially increased resource flows should:

(a) be compatible with the development priorities of developing countries and should take due account of their debt servicing capacity over the longer term;

(b) give special attention to all developing countries which depend primarily on concessional funds for external financing for their development, particularly the least developed among developing countries;

(c) be largely raised in international financial markets for project development and execution and programme finance purposes;

21. The proposal for the establishment in the World Bank of a long-term facility to finance purchases of capital goods by developing countries should be considered as quickly as possible with a view to taking a decision at the earliest possible date.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

Decision

130 (V) Other financing issues related to trade 22/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting that the Trade and Development Board at its tenth special session took note of the report of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on the second part of its eighth session, 23/ and of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat on "An Export Credit Guarantee Facility" 24/ and decided to transmit these reports to the Conference at its fifth session for consideration and necessary action,

Decides that the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, at its ninth session, shall establish a sessional committee in order to consider, at the technical level, this question in the light of resolution 15 (VIII) of 3 November 1978 of that Committee and of the relevant reports by the secretariat on this subject.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

22/ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent.

23/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, Supplement No.3 (TD/B/733).

24/ TD/B/739, parts I and II.

TECHNOLOGY
(Agenda item 13)

Resolution

101 (V) Contribution of UNCTAD to economic, commercial and development aspects of the industrial property system in the context of its ongoing revision 25/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Considering the importance attached by developing countries to the economic and commercial implications of industrial property for the process of transfer of technology and for their economic and social development,

Considering the importance of industrial property for the promotion of indigenous inventive and innovative capacity,

Recalling UNCTAD's active contribution to the review of the field of industrial property with respect to its economic, commercial and developmental aspects,

Welcoming the decision of the World Intellectual Property Organization to convene the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in February-March 1980,

Noting the proposals made by the Group of 77 in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,

1. Reaffirms Conference resolution 88 (IV) which, inter alia, contributes to the guidance of the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;

2. Stresses that one of the main objectives of the revision of the Paris Convention should be the promotion of indigenous inventive and innovative capacity and the working of protected inventions, particularly in developing countries, in order to accelerate the developmental process;

3. Reaffirms that, as stated in the agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Role of the Industrial Property System in the Transfer of Technology (October 1977) and endorsed by the Committee on Transfer of Technology in its decision 4 (II):

"... appropriate trade-mark legislation can achieve an equitable balance between the public interest and the private interest and can be a useful instrument for economic and social development;

"... the process of revision of the Paris Convention, as well as the preparation in the World Intellectual Property Organization of a new model law for developing countries on trade marks, should be guided, inter alia, by the following considerations:

25/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two, para. 165.

"(a) The purpose of trade marks is to serve the legitimate interests of consumers by enabling them to distinguish and select goods and services, and the legitimate interests of their owners to protect the goodwill connected with the goods and services sold under their marks;

"(b) Trade marks should not be deceptive or mislead the consumer;

"(c) Trade marks and, in particular, certification marks and collective marks could serve as one of the appropriate means of ensuring the necessary standards of quality of goods;

"(d) The protection granted to trade marks should not justify misleading and/or otherwise abusive practices forbidden under national laws relating, for example, to the prices and quality of goods and services;

"(e) The consideration in the World Intellectual Property Organization of non-reciprocal preferential treatment for nationals of developing countries, including in the matter of trade-mark fees, should be continued;

"(f) The adoption in national legislation of appropriate use requirements for trade marks, including a defined term for starting use of the mark, is useful;

"(g) The licensing of trade marks serves legitimate business interests and should be encouraged on mutually beneficial and equitable terms, including goodwill;

"(h) Developing countries should consider the use of indigenous appellations of origin and trade marks belonging to enterprises in their countries for promoting their exports;

"(i) The possibility of providing in national law for cancellation of trade marks violating the legitimate interests of consumers, producers and sellers should be considered;

"(j) Continued co-operation between national authorities should be encouraged in order to avoid, to the extent feasible under national law, registrations of trade marks that are misleading as to origin." 26/

4. Urges all States members of UNCTAD to attend the Diplomatic Conference in order to enable the Conference to take into account in particular their views on the economic, commercial and developmental aspects of industrial property;

26/ TD/B/C.6/24 - TD/B/C.6/AC.3/4, annex I, paras. 2 and 3.

5. Requests that the Governments of all States members of UNCTAD attending the Diplomatic Conference take into account the concerns expressed by the developing countries regarding their public interest and their ability to adopt appropriate legislation and policies in that interest, as stated particularly in the 1975 conclusions and the 1977 declaration of experts from developing countries members of the Group of 77; 27/

6. Invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue his studies on the economic, commercial and developmental aspects of industrial property and to undertake as soon as possible studies:

(a) As requested in resolution 3 (I) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, on the impact which new policies and legislation in the field of industrial property and related matters have on the developmental process of developing countries;

(b) As requested in decision 4 (II) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology on the role of trade mark protection in vital sectors of the economy, in consumer protection and in promotion of exports.

169th meeting
30 May 1979

Resolution

102 (V) Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology 28/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3017 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 32/192 of 19 December 1977, Economic and Social Council resolution 1904 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 and resolution 7 (II) of 15 December 1978 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, Conference resolutions 39 (III) of 16 May 1972 and 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976, and resolution 2 (I) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 33/151 of 20 December 1978 on "Reverse transfer of technology",

Recalling also the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the resolutions adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

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27/ For the 1975 conclusions, see Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 4, (TD/B/593), annex III, and for the 1977 declaration, see TD/B/C.6/24/Add.1, annex IV.

28/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras. 182-184.

Recalling the agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology on 7 March 1978, which included, inter alia, the following points:

(a) That the problem of reverse transfer of technology is a multifaceted one, encompassing social, economic and development issues as well as political, civil and human aspects;

(b) That in order to have a balanced understanding of the issues and to improve the policy responses, there is a need for studying the experience of countries belonging to different geographical areas; and

(c) That there is a need for a comprehensive approach to reverse transfer of technology,

Taking note of the documentation prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology and presented for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session, 29/

Convinced that the economic and social development of developing countries depends, inter alia, on the availability of their own properly trained, skilled and professional personnel, and on opportunities for their employment in their respective fields of competence,

Emphasizing that the establishment of a new international economic order should ensure that the migration of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes an exchange in which the interests of all countries negatively affected by reverse transfer of technology are adequately protected,

Noting the proposals made by the Group of 77 in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,

1. Endorses the agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts;

2. Reaffirms General Assembly resolutions 32/192 and 33/151 on "Reverse transfer of technology";

3. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations entitled "The brain drain problem: outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries"; 30/

4. Notes that the above report sought to bring together in a summary form the key elements of a number of studies on the subject of the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries;

29/ "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology. Study by the UNCTAD secretariat" (TD/239).

30/ E/1978/92.

5. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make available to, inter alia, the Committee on Transfer of Technology, his in-depth study on the brain drain, taking into account specific proposals made on this subject, including the proposal concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility, 31/ as well as considerations relating to the return to their country of origin of those skilled personnel of developing countries who wish to do so, which he is preparing in co-operation with UNCTAD and the International Labour Organisation, as called for in General Assembly resolutions 32/192 and 33/151;

6. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 7 (II) of 15 December 1978 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology and General Assembly resolution 33/151, to take the necessary decisions on appropriate areas of competence with respect to co-ordination of treatment of this issue within the United Nations system and, in the light of those decisions, requests the Trade and Development Board to consider appropriate arrangements, including the necessity of convening a group of experts, to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows and to submit the findings to the Committee on Transfer of Technology as called for in paragraph 4 of Committee resolution 7 (II);

7. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in compliance with General Assembly resolution 33/151, and in the light of Committee resolution 7 (II), to continue within the work programme of UNCTAD his studies, in collaboration with other agencies concerned, on the following main areas:

(a) the experiences and policies of individual countries belonging to different geographical areas to and from which skill flows take place, as an essential prerequisite for properly assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries and for consideration of appropriate measures in response thereto;

(b) the modalities for co-operation at a bilateral, regional and international level; 32/ and

(c) the examination of the feasibility of various proposals made hitherto regarding co-operative exchange of skills among developing countries, 33/ taking particularly into account the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

8. Emphasizes that a comprehensive approach to reverse transfer of technology requires concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels;

31/ Reference to this proposal by H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan is contained in General Assembly resolution 33/151, fifth preambular paragraph.

32/ The Conference did not consider specific proposals in this connexion owing to lack of time.

33/ The proposals are listed in TD/239, para. 62, which, owing to lack of time, the Conference did not consider.

9. In pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 33/151, the following measures on development aspects of reverse transfer of technology should be taken:

A. All the developed countries should:

(i) support measures designed to encourage the absorption of trained personnel within developing countries and support the activities of international organizations aimed at finding solutions to this problem, without prejudice to existing international agreements;

(ii) encourage research and training activities in institutions of developing countries and encourage greater use of developing country skilled personnel in programmes or projects;

B. Developed countries which admit skilled migrants should:

(i) consider assisting, within national constraints, in the building up of better data on skilled migration and explore ways of systematizing the collection and dissemination of statistical information;

(ii) consider, in the light of the in-depth study by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and his decisions referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, measures related to social security, pension rights, currency control, tax policies and remittances with a view to encouraging contributions to the economic development of developing countries, recognizing that the issues mentioned above involve more than the problems of development and the reverse transfer of technology and recognizing also existing national competences in these matters;

C. The developing countries should:

(i) monitor the changing characteristics of the problem of skilled outflows and take appropriate remedial measures to mitigate the adverse consequences associated with the phenomenon;

(ii) take steps to indigenize and adapt their education and training system more closely to their development needs;

(iii) give urgent attention to the modalities for promoting collective self-reliance among themselves, with a view to using and developing their human resources in a planned and mutually advantageous manner;

(iv) endeavour to create social, economic and other conditions designed to provide increased opportunities for satisfying employment for their skilled and professional personnel;

D. The international community should:

(i) consider examining in the light of the in-depth study by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, possible arrangements whereby developing countries experiencing large-scale outflows of their skilled professionals which cause economic disruptions could secure assistance in dealing with adjustment problems arising therefrom;

(ii) in view of the inadequacy of statistical data and differences in views, support further work by the United Nations system, in a co-ordinated manner, on international resource flow accounting at an expert level directed towards clarifying the methodological aspects of the concepts and procedures to be developed for its practical application;

(iii) give special consideration to the problems in this field faced by the least developed among developing countries;

10. In view of the particular needs and concerns of developing countries, the Conference requests the Trade and Development Board to consider providing facilities, upon request, for a multilateral exchange of views on the development aspects of reverse transfer of technology, within the existing institutional arrangements and available resources and having regard to the relevant resolutions of the Conference.

169th meeting
30 May 1979

Resolution

112 (V) Strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries including accelerating their technological transformation 34/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the importance of technology as one of the main pillars of economic and social development of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Recognizing the need for concerted action at all levels with a view to achieving the technological transformation of developing countries through the strengthening of their own technological capacity, supported by complementary measures on the part of the international community,

Recognizing that governments play a key role in strengthening the technological capacity of the developing countries and accelerating their technological transformation and further recognizing the legitimate role of enterprises in this process,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 35/ and General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on Development and International Co-operation,

Further recalling Conference resolutions 59 (III) of 16 May 1972 and 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976, as well as resolution 1 (II) of the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology of 9 February 1979 and resolution 2 (I) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology of 15 December 1978,

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34/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras. 172-175.

35/ General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

Noting the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77,

Noting with interest the studies and documents submitted to it for its consideration at its fifth session, 36/

Noting the views expressed in the course of the fifth session of the Conference,

Bearing in mind the importance of the contribution which the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development could make in this field,

1. Notes that while some positive steps have been taken at the national, subregional and regional levels, a co-ordinated approach is required to accelerate the technological transformation of developing countries, and that this approach should be implemented duly taking into account the action programme to be developed at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, within a comprehensive development strategy to be worked out by the international community for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

2. Recognizes the importance of continuing action at the international, regional, subregional and national levels to strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries and thereby to accelerate their technological transformation, particularly in areas and sectors of specific and critical concern to these countries, as well as of effective co-operation among developing countries, co-operation from the developed countries and co-ordinated action by international organizations;

3. Endorses resolution 6 (II) of 15 December 1978 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology;

4. Draws attention to the need for a comprehensive approach to the question of technology in developing countries which would cover the generation, assessment, identification, selection, acquisition and adaptation of technology for development;

5. Recognizes the importance of having the broadest possible choice of sources of technology in international transfer of technology and in the process of strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries;

6. Affirms that UNCTAD, in co-operation with other relevant organizations of the United Nations, so as to make optimum use of their resources in the area of technology transfer and development, should continue to make effective contributions to strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries, thereby accelerating their technological transformation;

7. Recommends the following lines of action as part of the above-mentioned strategy with a view to accelerating the technological transformation of developing countries in any region or subregion, thus reinforcing and supplementing the action already taken pursuant to Conference resolutions 39 (III) and 87 (IV), as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions in the field of technology:

36/ TD/230, TD/230/Supp.1, TD/230/Supp.2 and TD/B/741.

I. Action to strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries and thereby to accelerate their technological transformation

A. Action by developing countries at the national level

8. Recommends that each developing country take such of the following measures as may be appropriate:

(a) formulate and implement a comprehensive technology plan as an integral part of national development strategy consistent with over-all economic and social requirements, development objectives and policies, with a view to achieving its technological transformation; national technology plans should, inter alia:

(i) identify sectors of critical importance to the countries concerned and define technological policy objectives;

(ii) co-ordinate national action in relevant areas of technology development and transfer;

(iii) define the relationship between technology imports and the endogenous development of technology, sector by sector;

(iv) establish and strengthen links and feedback mechanisms between policy makers, planners, researchers and technologists and users of technology, especially in the area of production;

(v) formulate programmes concentrated on the generation, research and development and adaptation of technologies, particularly in areas of critical importance for the economic and social development of the country concerned;

(vi) define goals and ensure their achievement through financial, personnel and institutional arrangements;

(b) formulate and implement policies, laws and regulations on the transfer and development of technology in all its aspects;

(c) effectively monitor, screen and evaluate imported technology, including that from transnational corporations, with a view to ensuring the maximization of domestic technological inputs in the projects concerned;

(d) establish and strengthen its institutional infrastructure, including technology centres which could, inter alia:

(i) facilitate the co-ordinated formulation and implementation of technology plans, policies, laws and regulations;

(ii) act as a focal point between national and international technology suppliers and national technology users;

(iii) provide technical assistance, information and training to technology users;

(iv) support or participate in programmes of research and development of technology in selected areas;

(e) elaborate appropriate measures to ensure efficient acquisition and optimum utilization of technology and qualified manpower, leading to the establishment of more effective linkages between generators of technology, productive sectors and technology users;

(f) utilize the public sector's technological activities and arrangements as an effective instrument of policy;

(g) substantially increase the resources devoted to manpower training and to research and technological development and directing these efforts towards the solution of specific urgent problems;

(h) endeavour to create over-all conditions conducive to the development and transfer of technologies in accordance with national priorities.

B. Co-operation among developing countries

9. Welcomes the adoption of the Buenos Aires Declaration and Programme of Action on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the initiatives undertaken so far by the developing countries towards strengthening their technological capacity, inter alia through the establishment of regional and subregional centres for transfer and development of technology and in specific sectors of critical importance to them, and urges these centres to develop comprehensive programmes for the effective implementation of their functions;

10. Recommends that interregional linkages be established among these centres in order to derive maximum benefits from each other's experience and from economies of scale;

11. Recommends that in order to supplement their efforts at the national level, developing countries initiate or strengthen such of the following co-operative measures at the subregional, regional and interregional levels as may be appropriate to achieve the objectives of paragraph 5 of Conference resolution 87 (IV):

(a) setting up of arrangements for joint technological research and development, design and engineering in areas of common interest to them;

(b) harmonization of their policies, rules, regulations, laws and practices governing technology in all its aspects;

(c) establishment and strengthening of institutional mechanisms in the field of technology, including technology centres, research and training centres, and other relevant institutional arrangements;

(d) increasing training and exchange of personnel, information and experience among themselves, including co-operative exchange of skills;

(e) establishment of preferential arrangements for development and transfer of technology in line with paragraph 5 (a) of Conference resolution 87 (IV);

(f) co-operation in specific areas and sectors of critical importance to their economies.

C. Co-operation from developed countries

12. Recognizes the importance of co-operation from developed countries in strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries, in particular action being taken in respect of the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 11 of Conference resolution 87 (IV);

13. Developed countries should take adequate specific measures in order to:

(a) give developing countries the freest and fullest possible access to technologies whose transfer is not subject to private decisions; 37/

(b) facilitate access by developing countries, to the extent practicable, to technologies whose transfer is subject to private decision; 38/

(c) endeavour, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, to provide possible incentives aimed at facilitating the transfer of technology to the developing countries from both their private and their public sector enterprises;

(d) encourage and facilitate transfer of technology from small and medium-sized enterprises in their countries to the developing countries;

(e) facilitate the access of developing countries, on favourable terms and conditions, to relevant information on the range of technologies they require for their socio-economic development, including the availability and sources of these technologies and the possibility of adapting them to local needs and conditions;

14. Urges that developed countries intensify efforts to implement the relevant measures indicated in Conference resolutions 39 (III) and 87 (IV);

15. Urges all developed countries to consider assisting in providing the regional and subregional centres for transfer and development of technology with the resources which they require for their effective operation;

16. Invites governments of developed countries to take into account, as part of programmes for development assistance and co-operation, requests from developing countries to assist them in implementing their strategies towards their technological transformation;

17. Recommends that developed countries, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, intensify their support of developing countries' efforts towards greater self-reliance in the field of technology, taking fully into account their development plans and priorities and in particular measures recommended in Conference resolution 87 (IV), as well as:

37/ The term "private decision" in the particular context of this resolution should be officially interpreted in the light of the legal order of the respective country.

38/ Ibid.

(a) co-operate in the development of scientific and technological resources in developing countries, including the creation and growth of innovative capacities;

(b) encourage the adaptation of research and development projects and programmes, engineering and design to conditions and factor endowments prevailing in developing countries through creation of and support for laboratories, experimental facilities and institutions for training and research;

(c) encourage research projects on global development problems, as well as on specific problems of developing countries selected jointly by developing and developed countries with the active participation of researchers and institutions of developing countries.

D. Co-operation among all countries

18. Recommends that all countries, directly or through appropriate international organizations, increase co-ordinated international co-operation and activities to which developing countries accord priority relating to, inter alia:

(a) assistance to developing countries in the development of their technological capacity through the optimum utilization and development of their human and other national resources, as well as in the selection and adaptation of suitable technologies;

(b) technological research and development in the fields most relevant to the requirements of developing countries;

(c) measures to facilitate and increase participation by enterprises of all sizes in international transfer of technology;

19. Recommends that all countries intensify efforts to implement paragraph 11 of Conference resolution 87 (IV);

20. Notes the desirability in all countries, wherever practicable, of effectively utilizing their skilled personnel in the field of technology in their respective fields of competence.

II. Contribution by UNCTAD to the strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries including accelerating their technological transformation

A. Action in specific areas and sectors and areas of critical importance to developing countries

21. Welcomes the initiative of the developing countries, individually and in co-operation among themselves, in their efforts to evolve measures, institutional arrangements and co-operative exchange of skills and information in certain key sectors;

22. Urges developing countries to take similar action in other areas and sectors of critical importance to them;

23. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with other relevant United Nations organizations, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to prepare, compile and complete studies on the technological problems in the following areas and sectors: agro-industries, including food-processing, pharmaceuticals, energy, design and engineering consultancy, capital goods and industrial machinery and electronics. In preparing these studies the Secretary-General of UNCTAD shall take into account the criteria for studies as spelled out in paragraph 25 below. Further requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit the above studies to the Committee on Transfer of Technology as soon as possible for in-depth examination and also to transmit them to the relevant United Nations organizations, especially the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, for close examination and comments. In the light of this examination, and of comments from the relevant United Nations organizations, the Committee will decide on the appropriateness of convening the groups of experts, if possible before the sixth session of the Conference, with a view to examining the main issues related to transfer and development of technology in the areas covered by the studies. Further, on the basis of proposals to be made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Committee will, as appropriate, decide on the composition and on the terms of reference of these expert groups;

24. Further requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies, to organize and convene between the fifth and sixth sessions of the Conference up to three meetings of experts in order to identify problems and issues concerning the transfer, application and development of the technologies relating to the following areas and sectors: food processing, energy, capital goods and industrial machinery. These meetings are subject to approval by the Trade and Development Board and subject to the principles set out in paragraph 23 above.

B. Studies and reports

25. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in co-operation with other relevant United Nations organizations, to undertake in-depth studies agreed by the Committee on Transfer of Technology, on areas not yet examined, with a view to analysing the main issues related to transfer and development of technology in these areas. These studies should focus on practical development-related aspects in the transfer, development and utilization of technology and analyse methods and propose instruments which would strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries individually and collectively. These studies should include consideration of effective linkages between national and regional institutional infrastructures, including centres, on the one hand, and the productive sectors on the other, in such aspects as management and technical training, applied research and development, engineering design and the provision of services to technology users, including the preparation, when appropriate, of handbooks on analysis, selection and management of technology. In undertaking these studies, particular attention should be given to technological solutions which could contribute to the relief of the problems of the most disadvantaged sections of the population;

26. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD also to undertake, in co-operation with other relevant United Nations agencies:

(a) an empirical analysis of the effects of legislation and regulations on technology transfer in selected countries;

(b) a study of the experiences and prospects of technology extension services for end-users;

(c) a study on the possibilities of an increased involvement by small and medium-sized enterprises as sources and receivers of technology in international transfer of technology;

(d) an inventory of national, subregional and regional institutions for technology transfer, development and co-operation, and of their programmes and activities, in order to facilitate the mobilization and more effective use of resources for co-operation in this field;

27. Further requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, duly taking into account the programme of action to be adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, to prepare a study exploring possible arrangements for promoting in the developing countries co-ordinated technological research and development as well as design and engineering and other technological activities of critical significance to them;

28. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to invite governments to submit information concerning implementation of Conference resolution 87 (IV) and the present resolution, and to submit to governments of States members a report thereon;

29. Further requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit to the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its third session a special comprehensive report on all measures under way or planned in carrying out the UNCTAD work programme in the development and transfer of technology, including the provision of relevant information on the budget and the sources of its financing for the various functional programmes of the secretariat, including the Advisory Service, as well as the respective priorities accorded to them.

C. Technical and operational assistance by the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology 39/

30. Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology in responding to the requests and requirements of developing countries for assistance in the field of transfer and development of technology;

31. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in continuing to provide advice on issues pertaining to the transfer and development of technology within the area of competence of UNCTAD, in co-operation and co-ordination with other international organizations concerned, to be responsive to requests from developing countries, particularly those of the least developed countries, and to provide appropriate assistance especially in the areas outlined in paragraph 3 of resolution 6 (II) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology;

39/ Referred to as the Advisory Service on Technology in the report of the Committee on Transfer of Technology on its second session in Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, Supplement No. 4 (TD/B/736), and in the report by the UNCTAD Secretariat contained in TD/238/Supp.2.

32. Agrees that it is necessary for the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology to be provided with sufficient resources to enable it to perform its functions effectively within its mandate, having regard to the increasing requirements of developing countries;

33. Urges international organizations and financing programmes, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance, and invites the World Bank, to provide resources for the financing of the programmes and projects of the Advisory Service to which developing countries give high priority as an integral part of country programmes or regional programmes for development;

34. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to provide regional and interregional advisers to assist in ensuring continued co-operation between UNCTAD's Advisory Service and the subregional, regional and sectoral centres for transfer and development of technology, now being established;

35. Urges the General Assembly to provide from the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance resources for financing training programmes and projects of the Advisory Service;

36. Invites all countries, in particular the developed countries, to make voluntary financial and other contributions to the programmes and projects of the Advisory Service.

D. Formulation of a strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries

37. Recognizes the importance attached by developing countries to the formulation of a strategy for their technological transformation which could be an important input into the elaboration by the international community of the comprehensive development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

38. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit to the Trade and Development Board at its twentieth session his proposals for an outline which will contribute to such formulation, in co-operation with other United Nations organizations, and in the light of the programme of action to be recommended by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and of the efforts already undertaken by and the views expressed within UNCTAD.

III. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

39. Welcomes the active participation of the UNCTAD secretariat in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

40. Recommends that the UNCTAD secretariat continue its participation, within its area of competence, in the preparatory process for the Conference;

41. Urges that the Conference should be action-oriented and should serve the fundamental purpose of strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries and foster international co-operation in the field of science and technology;

42. Recommends that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference and whenever decisions to implement the programme of action should require it, UNCTAD should, within its areas of competence, actively participate, in collaboration with other relevant organizations within the United Nations system, in its implementation.

IV. Environmental aspects of technology

43. Notes the co-operation between UNCTAD and the United Nations Environment Programme on environmental aspects of technology and the studies that have been completed to date in this field;

44. Invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue his co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme in this field, with emphasis on further work concerning technological alternatives and their effects on the environment.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

Decision

113 (V) International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology 40/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the necessary measures for convening, in the last quarter of 1979, a resumed session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology in order to conclude the elaboration of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the President of the said Conference convene, preferably at least one month prior to the resumed session of the Conference, a preparatory meeting to prepare, in consultation with the regional groups, for the continuation of the work of the Conference by reviewing its organizational aspects and making appropriate recommendations thereon with a view to promoting efficiency in the negotiating process;

3. Further invites the President of the said Conference to review, as appropriate, the major outstanding issues and, to the extent possible, to take steps, in consultation with the regional groups, to contribute to the resolution of these issues, including the possibility of requesting the Chairmen of the Working Groups of the Conference to make contributions on the organizational and substantive issues.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

40/ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras. 150-160.

SHIPPING
(Agenda item 14)

Resolution

106 (V) Developments pertaining to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences 41/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Convention on the Code adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences on 6 April 1974,

Recalling further the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974) which recommended that all efforts should be made to ensure the early implementation of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences,

Recalling also the declaration by the Group of 77 on the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, made at the eighth session of the Committee on Shipping, 42/

Taking note of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Status of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences", 43/

Recognizing the likelihood of an early entry into force of the Convention, taking into account the countries which have already become Contracting Parties and the countries which have declared their intention of becoming Contracting Parties,

Noting, however, the delay by many countries in becoming Contracting Parties,

Reaffirming the aim of developing countries to establish and expand their liner fleets, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Code, in the most efficient manner,

Conscious also of the possible need of some developing countries for assistance in implementing the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that it is necessary to assess the progress in the implementation of the Convention with a view to reporting on improvements which may be discussed at the Review Conference as provided for in article 52 of the Convention,

1. Calls upon Governments of States members of UNCTAD which are Contracting Parties to the Convention to take all necessary measures towards the early implementation of the Convention;

41/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

42/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (TD/B/648), annex III.

43/ TD/223.

2. Invites Governments of States members of UNCTAD which are not yet Contracting Parties to the Convention to consider becoming Contracting Parties, and in doing so to give full consideration to the interests of the developing countries in the Code;

3. Urges developing countries which are situated within the same liner service areas to pool information on cargo movements and service requirements with a view to developing joint sailing arrangements to increase the competitiveness of their liner fleets;

4. Urges the Governments of developing countries to ensure the establishment or strengthening of shippers' organizations or representatives of shippers at the regional and national levels with a view to ensuring a balance of interests between suppliers and users of liner conference services;

5. Urges Governments of Contracting Parties to facilitate the effective application of the consultation machinery as provided for in the Convention, especially in relation to general freight rate increases and surcharges; and further urges other Governments, where possible, to encourage an equally effective pattern of consultation between liner conferences and shippers' organizations on these and allied matters;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to give guidance and assistance, on request, to the Governments of developing countries in putting the Code into effect;

7. Requests the UNCTAD secretariat, in co-operation with the regional commissions of the United Nations, to review and update its previous studies on the level and structure of conference tariffs, bearing in mind in particular the interests of developing countries;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to analyse the experience in the implementation of the Convention in conference trades to which the Code applies and to report periodically on progress thereon to the Committee on Shipping, and for that purpose requests the Contracting Parties concerned to facilitate the prompt supply of relevant information;

9. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to initiate at the appropriate time the necessary measures to implement article 46 of the Convention.

170th meeting
1 June 1979

Resolution

120 (V) Participation of developing countries in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines 44/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 70 (III) of 19 May 1972, which recognized that developing countries should have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of maritime cargoes,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, which called for efforts to be made to promote an increasing and equitable participation of developing countries in the world shipping tonnage,

Recalling further resolution 20 (VIII) of 22 April 1977 of the Committee on Shipping, which considered that past efforts on the part of developing countries to develop their merchant fleets had not been successful to the extent desirable, and which noted with concern the present position of the fleets of developing countries among the world merchant fleets, in particular among the tanker and bulk carrier fleets,

Noting that no appreciable progress has been made in the area of shipping under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Considering that the insignificant share of developing countries in the carriage of bulk cargoes and refrigerated cargoes is a matter for serious concern,

Recognizing the right of all countries to an equitable participation in the carriage of cargoes generated by their own foreign trade, especially in the bulk sectors,

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44/ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 91 to 23, with 9 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan; Algeria; Argentina; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Bhutan; Brazil; Burma; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Cuba; Democratic Kampuchea; Democratic Yemen; Djibouti; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Fiji; Gabon; Ghana; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Malta; Mauritius; Mexico; Morocco; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Romania; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Singapore; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Swaziland; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Uganda; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Yugoslavia; Zaire; Zambia.

Against: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America.

Abstentions: Bulgaria; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Czechoslovakia; German Democratic Republic; Hungary; Mongolia; Poland; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

For statements, see part two, paras. 195-196 and 199-202.

Convinced that there is a particular need to overcome the obstacles to increasing participation of developing countries in international shipping,

Taking note of the desire of many countries to phase out open-registry operations,

Taking note also of the Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Economic Consequence of the Existence or Lack of a Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry which met in Geneva in February 1978, 45/ and of the resolution adopted by it, 46/

1. Calls upon governments to take steps to ensure for developing countries equitable participation in the transport of all cargoes, and more specially bulk cargoes, generated by their own foreign trade by national vessels of the respective trading countries or by vessels otherwise operated by them;

2. Recommends the application of the following principles, taking into account pragmatic considerations:

(a) That the transport of regular bulk and refrigerated cargo between a pair of exporting and importing countries should have equitable participation by the national lines of the respective trading countries, or by vessels otherwise operated by them;

(b) That other bulk and refrigerated cargoes should be the subject of bilateral agreements between the trading partner countries providing for the equitable participation in the trades by the national lines of these trading partner countries;

(c) That until developing countries achieve an equitable share of world tonnage, contracts between developing and developed countries for the sale or purchase of bulk cargoes, or for the exploitation of natural resources which give rise to bulk cargoes, should stipulate that a substantial and increasing portion of cargoes shall be carried by the national vessels of developing countries or by vessels operated by them;

3. Urges developing countries which import bulk cargoes especially in less-than-ship-load quantities to take measures among themselves for joint bulk shipping operations in co-operation with the exporting developing countries;

4. Requests the UNCTAD secretariat to identify the movements of bulk cargoes between developing countries which might form the basis of joint fleet development by developing exporting and developing importing countries, and also the less-than-ship-load bulk imports of developing countries which might form a basis for joint bulk shipping operations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to call a meeting of representatives of interested governments with a view to taking measures which would ensure that, as far as feasible, all bulk cargoes shipped between developing countries should be carried on vessels of the national lines of the respective trading countries or by vessels otherwise operated by them;

45/ TD/B/C.4/177-TD/B/C.4/AC.1/3.

46/ Ibid., annex.

6. Requests the UNCTAD secretariat:

(a) to undertake in-depth studies of the possibilities of expanding bulk fleets of developing countries on specific bulk trade routes, and to examine the manner in which the cargo is currently tied to trading partner countries or to transnational corporations;

(b) to investigate, in co-operation with the appropriate bodies, the controls which are exercised by transnational corporations over bulk movements of commodities such as iron ore, coal, grain, phosphate, and bauxite/alumina;

7. Further requests the UNCTAD secretariat:

(a) to undertake in-depth studies on trade and maritime transport of refrigerated cargoes, both liner and non-liner, and to recommend measures to promote the increasing participation of developing countries in the carriage of such cargoes;

(b) prepare guidelines to assist developing countries in the introduction of containerization and multimodal transport and the modernization and improvement of their infrastructure, including ports, so that those countries can derive the maximum benefit from new technologies;

(c) carry out, in co-operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization appropriate studies, on air-cargo movements in the context of multimodal transport so as to increase the air transport fleets of developing countries and to facilitate the export of goods by air as desirable;

8. Calls upon the Committee on Shipping to review at its regular sessions the whole question of the participation of developing countries in world shipping and the development of their merchant fleets, and the problems with which developing countries are confronted;

9. Calls upon the UNCTAD secretariat, in consultation with other related agencies, to:

(a) undertake further studies in respect of the repercussions of phasing out open registries, its economic and social impact on the economies of developing countries, its effect on world shipping, and how the phasing out of open registries would ensure simultaneous development of the merchant fleets of developing countries, with a view to taking a decision on the desirability of phasing out;

(b) simultaneously study the feasibility of establishing a legal mechanism for regulating the operations of open-registry fleets during the corresponding period, stressing the need to adopt such legislative measures as might enable them to ensure that substandard vessels do not operate to their disadvantage;

10. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to reconvene the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group for the purpose of considering these studies on phasing out of open-registry operations;

11. Requests the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group to report its conclusions and recommendations to the Trade and Development Board or the Committee on Shipping whichever session takes place earlier, for decisions, as might be appropriate.

171st meeting
2 June 1972

Resolution

121 (V) Ship financing and technical assistance 47/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 6 (II) of 22 March 1968 and 67 (III) of 19 May 1972,

Recalling also resolutions 24 (VII) of 21 November 1975 and 32 (VIII) of 22 April 1977 of the Committee on Shipping,

Expressing concern that the recommendations of Conference resolution 74 (III) of 19 May 1972 on the development of merchant marines have not been fully implemented,

Recognizing that urgent action needs to be taken to enable the developing countries to have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of maritime cargoes, and in particular to facilitate the financing of ship acquisition,

Noting that the lack of competently prepared feasibility studies is sometimes an important restricting factor in ship finance,

Recognizing the need for technical and financial assistance for the development of the shipping industries, as well as of ports, in developing countries,

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47/ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 91 to none, with 25 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan; Algeria; Argentina; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Bhutan; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burma; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Democratic Kampuchea; Democratic Yemen; Djibouti; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Fiji; Gabon; German Democratic Republic; Ghana; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Malta; Mauritius; Mexico; Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Romania; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Singapore; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Swaziland; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Uganda; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Yugoslavia; Zaire; Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstentions: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America.

For statements, see part two, paras. 195-196 and 205-206.

Recognizing also the role being played by UNCTAD, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization and other United Nations organizations, developed countries and international financial institutions offering development aid in providing technical assistance, including training, to developing countries in the above-mentioned fields,

Noting that existing resources within the United Nations system, including UNCTAD, may not be sufficient to meet the requirements of developing countries in the above-mentioned fields,

1. Urges Governments of States members of UNCTAD, in view of the urgent economic problems of developing countries and their limited resources, to consider carefully the proposals made by the developing countries at the fifth session of the Conference that credit for the acquisition of ships should be extended to them on the following minimum terms and conditions:

(a) a maximum loan duration of not less than 14 years for new ships and 10 years for second-hand vessels, including a period of grace of at least three years after the delivery of the vessels;

(b) down-payments not exceeding 10 per cent of the contract price;

(c) the rate of interest for such deferred payment should not exceed 5 per cent per annum;

2. Requests the Governments of States members of UNCTAD, as well as the international financial institutions offering development aid, to assist developing countries so that they have access to bilateral and multilateral development aid for the purchase of new or second-hand ships, and for the improvement and development of port facilities and infrastructure, taking account of the developing countries' own development priorities and in accordance with the aid policies of the donor countries and institutions concerned;

3. Requests international financial institutions, in accordance with their aid policies, to provide financing and refining facilities to governmental and intergovernmental (including regional) financial institutions of developing countries in their lending for ship acquisition;

4. Calls upon developed and developing countries to encourage companies which have the required managerial and operational expertise in shipping to participate in joint ventures with companies in developing countries where a suitable framework exists. Joint ventures enable developing countries to acquire vessels as well as managerial and operational expertise. They can take place either amongst companies from developed and developing countries or amongst companies from developing countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to establish an ad hoc unit within UNCTAD to assist developing countries with feasibility studies for ship acquisition, subject to the necessary resources being made available;

6. Calls upon the developed countries, in accordance with their aid policies, to provide technical assistance in the maritime field within the context of the development plans and programmes of the developing countries concerned, in such sectors as:

(a) establishing shipping administrations and fleet development, including projections for the fleet and service requirements and the acquisition of vessels;

(b) operational and financial management of shipping and ports covering, inter alia, liner operations, container control, cargo handling and forwarding, and ship accounting systems;

(c) chartering and brokering;

(d) training of personnel in such matters as, inter alia, ship maintenance and management; and

(e) economic and commercial aspects of multimodal transport.

7. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to consider providing resources for UNCTAD and other appropriate organizations for the provision of technical assistance, including training, in the economic and commercial aspects of shipping and ports in matters such as those specified in the preceding paragraph;

8. Instructs the Committee on Shipping:

(a) to keep the subject of shipping finance on its agenda, to review the matter at regular intervals, and to recommend measures which may be necessary, including the possibility of establishing a consultative group on ship finance;

(b) to give particular attention to the financing of the improvement and development of port facilities and infrastructure.

171st meeting
5 June 1979

LEAST DEVELOPED AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(Agenda item 15)

Recommendation

118(V) The economic situation of the Republic of Djibouti 48/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having been informed of the serious and disturbing economic situation of the Republic of Djibouti, whose per capita income is one of the lowest in the world,

1. Recommends to the appropriate organs of the United Nations system that the Republic of Djibouti be included in the category of the least developed countries;

2. Urgently appeals to the Members of the United Nations to provide, individually and collectively, the financial, technical and economic assistance which is urgently needed to enable the Republic of Djibouti to overcome these very serious difficulties;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to inform the entire international community and the international organizations of the gravity of the situation in the Republic of Djibouti, and of the urgent need to take all necessary measures which may assist it to cope with the serious problems affecting it in particular and those connected with its basic situation.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

Resolution

122 (V) Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries 49/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Expressing concern that Conference resolutions 62 (III) of 19 May 1972 and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 have not been fully implemented,

Considering further that the basic structural and economic problems facing the least developed countries are so severe that extraordinary additional measures, especially designed in a comprehensive programme as an essential contribution to the establishment of the New International Economic Order, are required,

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48/ The Conference adopted this recommendation by 88 votes to none, with 20 abstentions. For statements, see part two, paras. 220-223.

49/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two, paras. 213-217.

Urging the immediate launching of an action programme in favour of the least developed countries, additional to the measures in favour of all developing countries, as well as continued, effective and accelerated implementation of the measures contained in Conference resolutions 62 (III) and 98 (IV) with respect to the least developed countries, taking into account the interests of all developing countries and the responsibilities of the international community as expressed in those resolutions,

Expressing deep concern at the gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries,

Acknowledging the growing support of some countries for the least developed countries, while expressing concern at the failure of others to make similar progress, and noting with concern that an adequate and equitable flow of resources has not been provided to all least developed countries,

Affirming that there is a need for a greatly expanded increase in the transfer of resources to meet the needs of the least developed countries and to promote rapid and self-sustained socio-economic development,

Emphasizing the need for a greatly expanded transfer of official development assistance to the least developed countries,

Emphasizing that such increased resource flows should fully support the priorities as set by the least developed countries,

Emphasizing the particular importance of the contribution that economic co-operation among developing countries can make to the development of the least developed among them,

Underlining that external support should be forthcoming from developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources,

Recognizing that primary responsibility for their development rests with the least developed countries themselves,

1. Decides as one of its major priorities to launch a comprehensive and substantially expanded programme, with both immediate and longer-term phases, to be known as

COMPREHENSIVE NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Phase One: An immediate effort to meet the critical situation of the least developed countries in the form of an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) of greatly expanded assistance for the least developed countries, aimed at (1) providing an immediate boost to their economies and immediate support for projects for the provision of the most pressing social needs, and (2) paving the way for much larger longer-term development efforts; and

Phase Two: A Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries with the objective of transforming their economies toward self-sustained development and enabling them to provide at least internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing and education as well as job opportunities to all their citizens, and particularly to the rural and urban poor.

This Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s would be undertaken within the framework of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The priority areas for action in the first phase of the programme will also require continued emphasis in the second phase.

2. The efforts of the least developed countries themselves have already been considerable and primary responsibility will remain with them both for the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s in the longer-term and for what will be needed in the important first phase. These necessary efforts will be inadequate without a parallel and expanded commitment and co-operation on the part of the international community to play its full part in the process, and it will be especially imperative that this begin in the first phase.

I. Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981)

3. The Immediate Action Programme for the least developed countries should contain, inter alia, the following:

(a) Provision of greatly expanded resources to speed up the approval and implementation of all assistance projects already in the pipeline, and to identify and to implement projects and programmes that can be executed quickly and bring immediate benefits including:

(i) Immediate expansion of resources to strengthen efforts to improve nutrition, health, education, transport and communications, housing and job problems, and thus to provide immediate support for projects for the provision of social needs;

(ii) Urgent and substantially enhanced supply of inputs necessary for agricultural and rural development, such as fertilizers, pumps, etc., in order to increase production and productivity, especially of foodstuffs;

(iii) Provision of assistance for overcoming urgent bottlenecks in management, maintenance, repair and physical facilities in order to obtain better use of existing infrastructure and industrial plant;

(iv) Financial and commodity support for activities at the community level which create jobs, including support for local small-scale labour-intensive rural public works projects;

(b) The fullest use should be made of all existing arrangements for the provision of emergency assistance and action should be taken, where considered appropriate, for their improvements or for new arrangements in order to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, including those resulting in unforeseen shortfalls in resource mobilization, and thus to minimize their adverse effect on the development process so as to allow the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) to go forward on schedule as far as possible;

(c) Immediate financial support for preparations for the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, including identification of planning bottlenecks and steps to correct them, survey of resources, feasibility studies and detailed preparation of investment projects, as well as projects to meet social needs;

(d) Major immediate efforts to mobilize the skilled personnel (both domestic and foreign) which will be urgently needed to support the planning efforts for the 1980s as well as other aspects of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981).

4. Assurances on a bilateral and multilateral basis should be given by the international community that adequate resources will be made available to complement the activities of the least developed countries themselves in this critical first phase.

II. Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s

5. The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries will require support from donors for a much wider range of actions than have been typical of such flows in the past, and they will need to be provided under more flexible criteria and conditions. They should cover four main areas: structural change, social needs, transformational investments and emergency support.

A. Structural change

6. The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s must aim to transform the main structural characteristics of the least developed countries, which are the sources of their extreme economic difficulties, as well as to alleviate the effects of their natural handicaps. The characteristics to be overcome include:

(a) Very low income per head, with the bulk of the population far below a minimum standard of social needs;

(b) Very high proportion of the population in the subsistence sectors;

(c) Extremely low agricultural productivity and weak agricultural support institutions;

(d) Extremely low level of exploitation of natural resources - minerals, energy, etc. (because of lack of knowledge or lack of financing and skills for their development);

(e) Very limited development of manufacturing industry;

(f) Extremely low level of exports per head of population and, even with aid inflows, very limited absolute availabilities of imports;

(g) Acute scarcity of skilled personnel at all levels;

(h) Very weak institutional and physical infrastructure of all kinds (including administration, education, training, health, housing, transport and communications, etc.);

(c) Most of the least developed countries suffer from one or more major geographical or climatological handicaps, such as land-locked areas, aridity, drought and desertification, or high exposure to cyclones or plant pests like locusts.

F. Rural areas

7. The substantial new increases of action for the least developed countries in financial, technical and material support for the improvement of rural infrastructure, housing, education, and employment, as well as support to rural sectors for rural development and transport and communications, in each of the least developed countries. Such expenditure should accelerate economic growth, broaden gainful employment and income in rural areas and among the urban poor, and provide tangible benefits to the poorest and vulnerable sections of the population even before the structural changes needed can take place. The aim should be to provide fully adequate and internationally accepted minimum standards for the poor as soon as possible. As the income progresses, the better functioning of private markets in the least developed countries should itself generate increasing support for these standards.

G. Transformation processes

8. High priority should be given within the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s to identify and support the major investment projects in the least developed countries, because of their significance for creating access to the substantial transformations that are necessary if high and sustained welfare targets are to be realized. Donor countries and multilateral development institutions should consider allocating increased financial resources and technical assistance in support of these activities.

H. Emergency support

9. The fullest use should be made of all existing arrangements for the provision of emergency assistance and action should be taken, where considered appropriate, for their improvements or for new arrangements in order to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, including those resulting in unforeseen shortfalls in resource mobilization, and thus to minimize their adverse effect on the development process so as to allow the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s to go forward on schedule as far as possible.

III. Detailed steps for the planning and approval of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s

10. The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s on behalf of the least developed countries requires, in the first place, a global effort, aimed at launching the programme and mobilizing international support. This should be paralleled by commencement, as soon as possible, of planning efforts for a greatly expanded programme by each least developed country itself, with full support from bilateral and multilateral assistance institutions to complement each country's own more intensive work in the identification, preparation and implementation of such a major new programme, and reflecting its own specific needs and priorities.

11. The further stages of the global planning effort should include:

(a) Studies of the requirements, special measures and other detailed elements of an improved strategy to assist the least developed countries, being undertaken by the UNCTAD secretariat, in close collaboration with the secretariats of the other relevant bodies and organs of the United Nations, as called for in resolution 4 (II) of 28 July 1978 of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the Trade and Development Board in resolution 171 (XVIII) of 17 September 1978, should, inter alia, be geared specifically to providing detailed recommendations for the operation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s. These studies should take account of the similarities of the economic situations which exist in the least developed countries within the same geographical region.

(b) The result of these detailed studies are to be considered by the Group of High-Level Experts to be convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD late in 1979, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Trade and Development Board resolution 171 (XVIII).

(c) The recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts, as well as the background studies, should be reviewed by the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries at its third session, called especially for this purpose, early in 1980, and by the Trade and Development Board, as part of its preparations for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

(d) This work should lead to precise recommendations within the context of the preparations for the New International Development Strategy to meet the objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, with commitments by the international community, bilateral or multilateral, with respect to, inter alia: (i) goals and objectives, including in terms of growth; (ii) financial needs; (iii) priority areas for support; (iv) institutional arrangements; and (v) provisions for the review of progress.

(e) In view of the special importance of the action to be taken, the Conference invites the General Assembly to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in order to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s.

IV. Financial assistance requirements and policies

12. The massive efforts needed for the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s will require much more ambitious planning and preparation on the part of the least developed countries themselves, with the full support of the international community. However, such plans can only seriously be drawn up and implemented if there is assurance that substantial additional resources are indeed committed to the least developed countries. Thus serious planning must start with such assurances.

13. Reaffirming the conclusions agreed and the commitments made by donor countries at the 19th meeting, on 31 January 1979, of the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 on some aspects of the transfer of resources in real terms to developing countries, 50/ the Conference urges all donor countries

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50/ A/34/34, part one.

which have not yet reached the 0.7 per cent target to increase effectively and substantially their official development assistance towards the target. To this end, within the framework of an equitable sharing of their efforts, the efforts of donor countries will be the greater, the lower their relative performance. Within this context, and in conformity with the determination and the firm political will of donor countries to redress the situation with respect to the volume of official development assistance, particularly strong efforts should be made for the least developed countries to ensure that a substantial proportion of official development assistance benefits this category of countries. Equitable efforts should be made by donor countries with a view to doubling as soon as possible the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, taking into account the relative performance of donor countries, in order to contribute to the preparation and implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action. Some donors have already made firm commitments to increase significantly official development assistance to the least developed countries in the short run.

14. Furthermore, the Conference invites donors to take all possible immediate steps for the provision of much larger flows required for the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s and to ensure that flows of funds intended for the least developed countries are made available on a continuous, predictable and increasingly assured basis.

15. In providing assistance to the least developed countries, developed countries should, in the implementation of their programmes, take into account the effects of the loss of purchasing power of their assistance and make suitable adjustments in their assistance strategies.

16. As agreed in the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174, flows from multilateral development institutions should continue to increase significantly and special consideration should be given to the particular needs of the least developed countries. In this context developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so should support and enhance from among appropriate channels such as International Development Association, the United Nations Development Programme (including its Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries), and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the activities of the United Nations system to assist the least developed countries in undertaking measures which they consider necessary to facilitate and carry out the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s.

17. The Conference calls upon the developing countries, in elaborating their programme for greater collective self-reliance and economic and technical co-operation among themselves, to pay particular attention to the special difficulties of the least developed countries and to expand support for the latter substantially as a further important contribution to the above programmes.

18. With respect to the terms and conditions of official development assistance to the least developed countries, donor countries should make their best efforts to reach decisions at the earliest opportunity concerning the following proposed measures to improve the quality of official development assistance:

(a) Official development assistance should as a general rule be in the form of grants, and loans to these countries when provided by mutual agreement, should be provided at high concessional terms;

(b) Official development assistance loans and grants should be untied to the maximum extent possible;

(c) The share of the programme assistance and recurrent cost financing in official development assistance should be increased substantially where necessary.

19. Those developed countries which have not yet done so should take steps as quickly as possible to apply fully the conclusions approved under Part A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX).

20. As a major contribution to expanding the capacity of the least developed countries to put external assistance to immediate use, donors should, where agreed, provide to the maximum extent possible local cost financing in connexion with financial and technical assistance projects, including where considered necessary all such costs.

21. Donors, in providing expanded assistance to meet the needs of the least developed countries, are called upon to make full use of the more flexible modalities as agreed upon in the UNCTAD donor/recipient meeting held from 31 October to 8 November 1977 (set out in part two of TD/B/681), 52/ and in particular are urged:

(i) to provide more flexibility in the types of financing made available, so as to include not only project assistance, but also programme and sector assistance, and wherever possible balance-of-payments assistance and budgetary support, etc.;

(ii) to provide assistance in support of social objectives, minimum standards of consumption and human welfare and minimum levels of public services;

(iii) to provide for recurrent costs wherever appropriate;

(iv) to give urgent attention to making administrative improvements in the planning and implementation of assistance programmes;

(v) to increase the volume and to improve the quality of technical assistance;

(vi) to reduce as far as possible the time-lag between commitments and disbursements.

22. The Conference invites governments of individual least developed countries to organize meetings with bilateral and multilateral donor institutions to examine the report of the donor/recipient meeting (TD/B/681) 52/ in detail and to consider the specific follow-up steps that might be taken to implement the recommendations in each country. The UNCTAD secretariat should stand ready to assist least developed countries in organizing such meetings, in collaboration with the United Nations regional commissions and with support from the United Nations Development Programme.

51/ Report of the Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries (TD/B/681).

52/ See para. 21 of the present resolution.

23. The Conference calls upon interested bilateral and multilateral aid agencies where practicable to co-ordinate their efforts with the objective of ensuring that at least an adequate minimum flow of assistance is provided to each least developed country and to work out specific arrangements for this purpose in order to contribute to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s.

24. The Conference invites the members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, while guiding on the criteria which will govern the allocation of Programme resources during the third programming cycle, to consider to increase substantially the share of resources allocated to the least developed countries under their indicative planning figures.

7. Commercial policy measures

25. The extremely low absolute level of export receipts for the least developed countries and the resulting sharp limitation on their capacity to import, is one of their major structural handicaps. Special efforts will therefore be needed to ensure or promote adequate markets for the expanded production which the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s will bring about. The Conference therefore recommends the following:

(a) Within the Integrated Programme for Commodities, adoption of appropriate differential and remedial measures as called for in Section III, paragraphs 7 and 9, of Conference resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976;

(b) With respect to the generalized system of preferences:

(i) In the continuous improvement of their schemes of generalized preferences, developed countries to give special attention to the least developed countries;

(ii) special attention should be given to products exported by least developed countries in the context of work related to the improvement, harmonization and simplification of the rules of origin.

(c) Provision of assistance for the expansion of exports of the least developed countries, wherever possible, in an integrated manner, covering all the relevant stages, including planning, production, transportation, promotion and sales;

(d) Provision of longer-term purchase arrangements for the products of the least developed countries by the developed countries wherever possible;

(e) Granting of special treatment for imports from the least developed countries in the case of government procurement by developed countries as covered by the code negotiated in the multilateral trade negotiations; the least developed countries could receive the advantages provided for in this code;

(f) Developed countries and international organizations should adopt measures in favour of the least developed countries to foster the creation of industries for on-the-spot processing of raw materials and food products, as one of the bases for diversification of exports;

(g) Where there are projects to expand exports of the least developed countries, special consideration should be given by developed countries, as part of the programme, to temporary suspension of tariff and non-tariff barriers to market access for such products, taking into account the interests of other developing countries;

(h) Consideration should be given by the producers and consumers concerned in the context of international commodity agreements for exempting the least developed countries from financial contributions, including pre-financing of buffer stocks;

(i) Consider establishing special arrangements to assist the least developed countries in the sale of their exports in developed countries, including the creation of special sections in import promotion centres in the developed countries.

VI. Transfer of technology

26. Developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, and competent international institutions should:

(a) Assist the institutions of the least developed countries to obtain on the best possible terms and conditions the results of scientific and technical developments appropriate to their specific requirements;

(b) In order to overcome the technological and negotiating weaknesses of these countries, assist in the establishment of transfer of technology centres designed to obtain necessary technological information, to select from available alternatives and to negotiate proper terms and conditions for external collaboration;

(c) Facilitate the transfer of patented, patent-related and non-patented technology, including know-how, suited to the economic conditions of the least developed countries, on favourable terms and conditions, and consider requests for assistance for this purpose;

(d) Provide the necessary assistance for establishing institutions of applied technology, with the aim of developing indigenous technologies and promoting the adaptation of imported technologies to national requirements;

(e) Give special consideration to the problems faced by the least developed countries in the field of reverse transfer of technology, including examination, in the light of the in-depth study on the brain drain by the Secretary-General of the United Nations called for in General Assembly resolution 33/151 of 20 December 1978, of possible arrangements whereby these countries could secure assistance in dealing with adjustment problems arising from outflows of their skilled professionals, including provision, on a concessional and, where possible, cost-free basis, of skilled manpower suited to the needs and requirements of accelerated development of these countries;

(f) Consider as part of the process of accelerating transfer of technology to the least developed countries, provision for an increase in the number of scholarships for studies and training in science and technology.

27. The Conference urges developed countries and competent international institutions to strengthen their efforts to assist the least developed countries in the field of transfer of technology and to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 34 of Conference resolution 98 (IV).

VII. Shipping

28. The governments of developed and developing countries should invite and urge shipowners and liner conference members as far as feasible to establish freight rates for the least developed countries that will encourage and assist in expanding the export trade of those countries, and to develop promotional rates for the non-traditional exports of the least developed countries which will facilitate the opening up of new markets and the development of new trade flows.

29. The developed countries and the multilateral development institutions should consider giving high priority, in the context of their financial and technical assistance, to help the least developed countries in acquiring and expanding their national or regional merchant marine, where this is in their interests, and in improving port facilities.

VIII. Other special measures

30. The Conference urges developed countries and international institutions to implement the especial measures on behalf of the least developed countries in other fields, as agreed in Conference resolutions 62 (III) and 98 (IV), and in particular calls upon UNCTAD, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant institutions to strengthen their assistance to the least developed countries in the field of insurance and reinsurance and to implement fully the provisions contained in paragraphs 31-33 of Conference resolution 98 (IV).

IX. Application

31. All the above measures should benefit each least developed country.

X. Further work for the least developed countries

32. The Conference calls upon the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue the detailed preparation of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s on behalf of the least developed countries.

33. The Conference calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, bearing in mind the focal role UNCTAD has played in the preparations of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries and should continue to play in elaborating the detailed arrangements at the global level for its implementation, co-ordination, and monitoring, and in consultation with other appropriate institutions, to make arrangements for the full participation of all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system in these activities.

34. In view of the importance attached to alleviating the problems of the least developed countries, the Conference urges all international development institutions and specialized agencies, as well as bilateral donor institutions, regional commissions, and the relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, to accord a high priority to special measures for the least developed countries and to give their full support for the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.

35. The governments of individual least developed countries may consider organizing meetings, in so far as appropriate arrangements do not already exist, with bilateral and multilateral donors to review periodically the implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action, and if so needed to recommend additional measures in order to execute it appropriately. The United Nations regional commissions, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, UNCTAD and other relevant organizations, should stand ready to assist in organizing these meetings.

36. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD should continue and intensify the work programme of UNCTAD on behalf of the least developed countries as contained in Conference resolution 98 (IV), paragraph 37(b) and, in preparation for the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, along the lines indicated in TD/B/AC.17/7, paragraph 52.

37. Further work should be undertaken by UNCTAD, in co-operation with other relevant United Nations bodies, taking into account work already done in these areas, with particular attention to the need for in-depth study of the circumstances of individual least developed countries, in the following areas (such studies, in the form of pilot studies and individual country case studies, should provide the basis for necessary policy changes, at the international or country level, and should identify promising areas for technical and financial assistance):

(a) Study of longer-term export potentials, import substitution potentials and alternative strategies for their realization;

(b) Study of import cost-savings potentials;

(c) Evaluation of the role of foreign financial and technical assistance and potential for expanding the capacity to use aid effectively;

(d) Survey of the internal trade and distribution network, including its relations to foreign trade.

38. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD should strengthen the technical assistance activities of UNCTAD, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and with other sources of technical assistance funds, in the planning and policies of the foreign trade sector of the least developed countries and in other specific areas within the competence of UNCTAD on behalf of these countries, including the provision of more adequate advisory services to assist the least developed countries in these areas.

39. The preparation by individual least developed countries of their own specific proposals under the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s will require strong technical assistance support. The UNDP and bilateral assistance institutions are invited to support UNCTAD in strengthening its technical assistance activities in support of such efforts.

40. In order to effectively discharge its responsibilities in this area, and in recognition of the importance of these issues, the unit of UNCTAD dealing with the least developed among the developing countries should be adequately strengthened and the necessary additional resources made available. Urgent consideration should also be given, in the context of the restructuring of the institutional machinery of UNCTAD, to transforming it into a separate division of the secretariat.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(Agenda item 16)

Resolution

111(V) Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries 53/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries as contained in Conference resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, section III, and in the relevant General Assembly resolutions and urging full compliance with them by the international community,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Experts on Feeder and Inter-Island Services by Air or Sea for Island Developing Countries (TD/B/687 and Corr.1). 54/

1. Agrees that further specific action is needed in the case of island developing countries to assist them to offset their major handicaps, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to smallness, remoteness, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of marketing expertise, low resources endowment, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities for their foreign exchange earnings, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens. The international community should be ready to take actions to ensure that the full benefit of general measures in favour of developing countries is shared by island developing countries.

2. Urges that specific action in the following areas in favour of island developing countries should be undertaken within the framework of their development plans and priorities and in accordance with accepted development criteria, and technical and financial assistance provided by developed countries and multilateral financial and aid institutions, taking into account overall prospects for, as well as existing levels of, development:

(a) In order to lower their vulnerability to economic instability, every effort should be made to diversify their economies by, inter alia, development of infrastructure and implementation of overall national development programmes;

(b) Island economies, particularly those with limited domestic markets, rely heavily on exports for their foreign exchange earnings. Access to markets should be facilitated by:

(i) assistance in trade promotion efforts;

(ii) simplification of preference procedures where appropriate, so that small administrations and enterprises can take advantage of preferential access to markets where it is in principle available;

53/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two, para. 235.

54/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, Agenda item 6(c).

(c) Many of these countries are actively seeking foreign investment for export processing industries, other industries, tourism, etc. Such efforts should be supported by assistance from the international community, including:

(i) investment in infrastructure - water, electricity, industrial estates, transport;

(ii) establishment of appropriate technical education and training programmes, including the areas of marketing and management;

(iii) establishment of joint ventures;

(iv) assistance in strengthening the capacity of island developing countries to negotiate with foreign investors;

(d) Governments of island developing countries frequently have to subsidize feeder and inter-island transport services. They may need assistance in designing appropriate subsidy schemes. Competent international bodies are invited to respond to such requests. If governments of island developing countries should request external assistance to help them to finance these schemes, bilateral and multilateral donors should stand ready to consider such requests, according to the merits of individual cases;

(e) (i) Islands are often subject to natural disasters (tropical storms, hurricanes, cyclones, floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tidal waves, etc.). Efforts should be made at the national, regional and global levels, bearing in mind the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to improve methods of mitigating or preventing damage from natural disasters. The scope for setting up or improving regional or interregional disaster insurance schemes or funds should be explored;

(ii) In view of the crucial importance of tourism and marine resources for the island developing countries and the adverse effects of non-natural disasters on them, efforts should be made by the international community to assist these countries in the national actions required to combat such disasters;

(f) Assistance procedures should be simplified, to the extent possible, taking into account on the one hand the need to make optimum use of the small total amounts to be disbursed and recipients' difficulties in supporting heavy administrative overheads, and on the other hand, of the limited time available to the few civil servants of the governments of certain island developing countries. Modifications in policy which donors might consider specifically for island developing countries include:

(i) allocating a greater proportion of aid in programme form;

(ii) investing aid missions with greater authority to commit the donor governments;

(iii) adjustment of normal aid procedures to lighten the burden on the administrations of island developing countries;

(iv) If individual island developing countries consider it useful, individual donors could be requested to attend a meeting to discuss assistance procedures. The United Nations Development Programme could be invited to help organize such a meeting;

(g) Often in island developing countries there are tasks requiring the attention of specialists, which, though essential, are not sufficient to keep the specialist fully occupied. In such cases, it can be sensible to recruit an expert whose services can be made available to a number of such countries. It is often desirable that such experts serve a limited region, so that they can become conversant with the local context. Donors should consider such arrangements sympathetically;

(h) A major element for improved conditions for island developing countries can be provided through co-operation arrangements in a variety of fields, as well as through broader integration schemes. For example, the island developing countries will greatly benefit from co-operation arrangements among themselves in areas such as the development of shipping, air services, telecommunications, tourism, insurance and reinsurance. These countries cannot afford to maintain expertise with respect to many services and, therefore, can particularly benefit from sharing arrangements amongst themselves. Minimum services will often require assistance which could be of a financial, technical, administrative and marketing nature, and support from the international community will be necessary;

(i) The international community should consider ways to assist those island developing countries which face constraints restricting their ability to have adequate participation in international conferences;

(j) Where appropriate, increased utilization of islands' harbours by international shipping for servicing, refuelling, ship repair and transshipment;

(k) Greater utilization of airports of islands ideally situated for such purposes as transit, refuelling and servicing.

3. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue the work programme of UNCTAD on behalf of island developing countries as contained in Conference resolution 98 (IV), including the review of the special economic problems deriving from the geographical situation of island developing countries and consideration of possible further recommendations for action in their favour, with a view to reducing the effects of their geographical handicaps.

4. Decides in this context that UNCTAD, in co-operation with regional and other competent institutions, should carry out in a co-ordinated manner and taking into account the work already done in this field, in-depth studies to analyse the common problems of island economies and the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development, in particular the role of the economic and geographic factors in the problems of the island developing countries, their distance from market centres, the smallness of their economies and markets, low resource endowment and heavy dependence on few commodities and services for foreign exchange earnings.

5. Recommends that the outcome of the above-mentioned studies be considered by the governments concerned as the basis for follow-up action, which could involve meetings of representatives from island developing countries with a view to proposing concrete specific actions, taking into account, inter alia, the traditional island life and institutions, physical environment, development priorities and the problems of island countries in the international economy.

6. Requests the United Nations Development Programme, international development institutions and bilateral assistance institutions to consider increasing their assistance to island developing countries. They should also consider support of UNCTAD in strengthening its technical and advisory services on behalf of island developing countries.

7. Reaffirms that the criteria, terms and conditions governing the flow of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance to the island developing countries should be geared to the special needs and problems of the countries concerned.

8. Requests the Trade and Development Board, in carrying out its tasks, to take into consideration the special needs of island developing countries as identified, inter alia, by the regional commissions and to co-operate with them and other competent organizations in carrying out tasks in favour of these countries.

9. Recognizing the importance of tourism as a major source of income, employment and foreign exchange for some island developing countries, and therefore the importance for them of international air passenger transport, invites the International Civil Aviation Organization, with assistance from UNCTAD and the appropriate regional institutions, to study the policy issues involved in the development of air transport services and to give support to the efforts of these countries in concluding mutually satisfactory air service agreements in respect of both scheduled and non-scheduled services by airlines of national designation.

10. Having noted the report of the Group of Experts on Feeder and Inter-island Services by Air or Sea for Island Developing Countries (TD/B/687 and Corr.1), invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to consult States members and the appropriate bilateral, regional and multilateral development institutions about the recommendations they consider most useful and the measures needed to have these implemented.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

Resolution

123 (V) Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries 55/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Reiterating the special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries envisaged in Conference resolution 63 (III) of 19 May 1972 and further reiterating that the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries as envisaged in section IV of Conference resolution 98 (IV), as agreed, and urging their full implementation by the international community.

55/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two, para. 229.

Recognizing that most of the land-locked developing countries are among the least developed among the developing countries; that their lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by great distances from seaports, by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and by the greater difficulties and costs of their international transport services, acts as a major impediment to their foreign trade and one of the serious constraints to their further economic and social development; that their difficulties often include inadequacy of physical facilities along the transit routes and in the seaports, delays and uncertainties in transit-transport operations, complications related to the commercial aspects of transiting a foreign territory, as well as very high real costs of access to world markets.

Stressing the need for continued financial and technical assistance from the international agencies and donor countries as a means to help the efforts of countries concerned to alleviate the common transit and transport problems relating to land-locked developing countries and, as appropriate, their neighbours,

1. Agrees that specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries aim to achieve the following objectives:

(a) Reduce the costs of access for land-locked countries to and from the sea and to world markets,

(b) Improve the quality, efficiency and reliability of transit-transport services taking into account the needs and means of both the land-locked countries and their transit neighbours;

(c) Restructure the economies of the land-locked countries to alleviate their geographic handicaps and to overcome these adverse effects with due consideration, where possible, through the creation and the development of infrastructures, national development plans and training of national personnel, with a view to fully utilizing all available resources.

I. Flow of external resources

2. Reaffirms that multilateral and bilateral financial institutions should further intensify their efforts in raising the flow of resources for the overall economic development related to the specific needs of the land-locked developing countries. The criteria, terms and conditions governing an increased flow of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance to the land-locked developing countries provided by the multilateral, bilateral and other international financial institutions as referred to in the present resolution should be geared to the special needs and problems of each of the land-locked developing countries concerned and such assistance should normally be on favourable terms for most of the land-locked developing countries.

II. Co-operation between land-locked countries and transit countries

3. Agrees that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked countries require good neighbourliness, effective co-operation and close collaboration between land-locked countries and their transit neighbours. Where any study is to be undertaken in any transit country, such study shall be undertaken with the approval or consent of the transit country concerned. Where any programme or action is to be undertaken in or in relation to any transit country, such programme or action will be undertaken with the approval or consent of that transit country. Any proposals in relation to special measures to reduce the transit costs shall be given due consideration by the transit country.

III. Integrated planning approach

4. Agrees that an integrated planning approach involves close co-operation between the land-locked and transit developing countries concerned. Such co-operation between these countries, including the establishment by governments of high-level consultative committees, should include the following key elements:

(a) The need for close co-operation between land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours concerning all aspects of transit facilities, in accordance with agreements between the land-locked and transit countries;

(b) Clear recognition that major efforts to reduce the cost of access to the sea and to world markets facing land-locked developing countries may necessitate improved procedures and new investments not only within the land-locked developing countries, but also within the neighbouring transit developing countries as well;

(c) Need for financial assistance by the international community for specific actions. Transit-transport infrastructures need to be effectively improved both in the land-locked countries and in the transit countries. Such financial assistance should be provided by the international community in a manner which takes fully into account the fact that the improvements will be beneficial to both the land-locked and the transit countries.

(d) Taking into account all aspects of the problem of transit and transport of land-locked and transit countries bearing in mind the relevant arrangements and evolving policies of the concerned countries and including: procedures and regulations, documentation, management, training, organizational and institutional arrangements, maintenance of existing facilities and infrastructure, new facilities and infrastructural requirements, possibilities for joint ventures, and the effects of delays and uncertainties on the cost and quality of transit services. Improvements in each of these factors can lead to lower transit costs, and several complementary improvements will normally be needed to achieve maximum reduction in these costs;

(e) The importance of studying the possibilities of providing each land-locked country with alternative routes wherever this is economically and technically feasible, in order to insure against any difficulties that may arise on other transit routes;

(f) The need for detailed planning and economic studies on all available options. Such studies should aim to provide decision makers with a clear picture of what improvements are likely to have the highest rates of return, and a clear guide to the priorities for more detailed follow-up projects; they could form a concrete basis for attracting needed assistance from the international community.

IV. Integrated, regional and subregional transport planning

5. Considers the following as key elements of integrated and where necessary regional and subregional transport planning:

(a) The land-locked and developing transit countries can derive substantial long-term benefits from the improvement and development of integrated transport infrastructure, and, where necessary, regional and subregional transport infrastructure. The international organizations and financial institutions should give high priority in their assistance programmes for such projects.

(b) Land-locked and developing transit countries would benefit substantially from the harmonization of transport planning and the promotion of joint ventures in the field of transport, where necessary at the regional and subregional levels.

(c) Interested land-locked countries, in co-operation with other countries, might consider creating a co-operative air transport development project, which might provide more economical, balanced and effective airfreight and passenger services, based upon a central organization which could undertake the necessary planning studies with appropriate technical assistance.

(d) All possible efforts should be made to apply accepted international conventions to facilitate transit traffic of the land-locked countries to promote and diversify their trade. In view of the above, the question of revising any of the existing multilateral conventions so as to bring them into closer conformity to the need to promote the trade and development of the land-locked and developing transit countries should be examined.

V. Priority areas for action and assistance

6. Urges the international community to give, in accordance with the priorities of the land-locked countries and accepted development criteria, strong financial and technical assistance support, through specific actions, in the following areas:

(a) Construction, extension, development and maintenance of all-weather through-road transport routes connecting land-locked and developing transit countries with terminals of ports (sea/air), roadways and railways as the case may be, including adequate provision for vehicles and maintenance, where necessary during a mutually agreed phasing out period;

(b) Construction and development of the rail system in the land-locked countries as well as extension or connexion of the rail system of transit countries into land-locked countries and the provision of adequate rolling stock without the need for transshipment;

(c) Development or improvement of navigability of inland waterways including existing waterways so that continuous year-round use is possible;

(d) Development of airport facilities in accordance with internationally accepted standards as well as the purchase of aircraft and other equipment related to air transportation;

(e) Development and operation of containerized transport systems;

(f) Taking full account of the effects on existing transport facilities and provision for the early introduction of new, more efficient or more economical forms of transport, such as pipelines (for oil, natural gas and other suitable products) and containerization systems;

(g) Provision of fast and reliable communication links between the commercial centres of the land-locked countries and transit points;

(h) Development and improvement of transit and port facilities especially for the use of any land-locked country, including the establishment of berth, transit shed, transit storage and exclusive transit areas in transit ports, including related facilities at necessary breakpoints;

(i) Establishment of TIR 56/ warehouses in land-locked countries as a high priority;

(j) Construction of dry ports as an additional facility;

(k) The governments of developed and developing countries should invite and urge shipowners, members of liner conferences and insurance companies, as far as feasible, to establish freight rates and premiums for the land-locked developing countries, which will encourage and assist the expansion of the export trade of the land-locked countries and to develop promotional rates for non-traditional exports of those countries, which will facilitate the opening up of new markets and the development of new trade flows.

7. Where the projects are related to, or have a bearing on, transit-transport infrastructures (roads, railways, waterways, ports, etc.) in the transit countries, a joint request by the concerned land-locked and transit countries would have to be made for financial and technical assistance.

VI. Restructuring and diversification of the economies of land-locked developing countries

8. Urges the provision of specific assistance by the international community to help diversify the economies of the land-locked developing countries, with particular priority to the establishment of import-substitution industries and export-oriented industries, as well as to the development of natural resources.

VII. United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

9. Keeping in view the meagre resources available to the Fund,

(a) Urges the international community and particularly developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, to contribute generously to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries;

(b) Endorses the interim arrangements by which the Special Fund is managed by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD;

(c) Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to ensure that the resources of the Special Fund are used in ways which are in addition to, and generally different from, the types of activities which the United Nations Development Programme normally finances;

56/ TIR = Transport international routier.

(d) Welcomes the growing support of the United Nations Development Programme for technical assistance projects aimed at improving the transit and transport situation of land-locked developing countries;

(e) Emphasizes the necessity of equitable distribution of the resources of the Fund among the developing land-locked countries, taking into account the special needs of the least developed of the land-locked countries.

VIII. Further action

10. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue further the work programme of UNCTAD in relation to the special problems of land-locked developing countries, taking into account the work done so far by other international institutions, including:

(a) review of the special economic problems deriving from the geographical situation of the land-locked developing countries and consideration of possible further recommendations for action in their favour, with a view to reducing the real cost of their access to and from the sea and to world markets;

(b) preparation of monographs for each of the countries concerned, and follow-up of the above-mentioned regional and international measures;

(c) studies of the transit-transport situation, facilities and arrangements in different areas, with a view to facilitating government action aiming at:

(i) improvement, where required, of transiting procedures and regulations;

(ii) international joint ventures in the field of transit-transport;

(iii) charges in the transit-transport sector;

(d) collection and dissemination of information on experiences of land-locked developing countries in overcoming the difficulties resulting from their geographical situation.

11. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to favourably consider increasing its assistance to land-locked developing countries and requests the multilateral, bilateral and international financial institutions to continue to provide assistance, and favourably consider increasing their assistance, in the form of specific actions, to land-locked developing countries on terms consistent with their overall economic situation.

12. Recommends intensified activities relating to conducting necessary studies and implementation of specific actions, including those under economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those under UNCTAD, and at the regional and subregional levels, in co-operation with the regional commissions; and further recommends that in order to facilitate the implementation of these activities the international community, international financial institutions and the United Nations Development Programme should provide financial and technical assistance.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

TRADE RELATIONS AMONG COUNTRIES HAVING DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND ALL TRADE FLOWS RESULTING THEREFROM
(Agenda item 17)

Decision

116 (V) Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom 57/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Requests member States and the secretariat of UNCTAD to further implement the provisions of Conference resolution 95 (IV) of 31 May 1976,

2. Decides to refer two draft resolutions submitted under agenda item 17 58/ to the Trade and Development Board at its nineteenth session.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

57/ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent. For a statement, see part two, para. 241.

58/ Issued as TD/L.189 and TD/L.190.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(Agenda item 18)

Resolution

127(V) Economic co-operation among developing countries 59/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1995 (XIX) as amended, of 30 December 1964, 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3241 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3442 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/119 of 16 December 1976, 32/180 of 19 December 1977 and 33/195 of 29 January 1979 on economic co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling also the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Reaffirming the principles contained in Concerted Declaration 23 (II) adopted by the Conference on 26 March 1968, Conference resolution 48 (III) of 18 May 1972 on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries, as well as Conference resolution 90 (IV) and 92 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and Trade and Development Board decisions 142 (XVI) of 23 October 1976 on the establishment of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and 161 (XVII) of 2 September 1977 on the terms of reference of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Noting the decisions of the Mexico City Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, 60/ adopted in September 1976, which provided for them a basic framework for the development of further action to turn into reality the objectives of economic self-reliance of the developing countries,

Noting also the decisions taken by the non-aligned countries on economic co-operation among developing countries, in particular the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, 61/ and also the relevant decisions of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, 62/

Noting further the decisions taken at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held at Arusha in February 1979, which adopted the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance,

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59/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two, para. 250.

60/ TD/B/628.

61/ A/31/197, annex III.

62/ A/33/206.

Recalling further the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the resolutions adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, taking account of the fact that technical co-operation is a basic instrument for the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries,

Mindful that economic co-operation among developing countries is a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance and an essential instrument to promote structural changes contributing to a balanced and equitable process of global economic development wherein the developing countries will enhance co-operation with each other to increase each other's capabilities and to meet their development needs,

Recognizing that, while efforts by the developing countries play a decisive role in achieving their development goals, however much the developing countries mobilize their own resources in the pursuit of their economic and social objectives it would not be possible for them to achieve such objectives without concomitant action on the part of developed countries and the institutions in the international community,

Reaffirming that efforts by the developing countries to promote economic co-operation among themselves do not diminish the responsibilities of all other countries to establish just and equitable international economic relations,

Recognizing that, in the context of international economic co-operation, the achievement of the goal of greater economic co-operation among developing countries will make an important contribution to the establishment of the New International Economic Order,

Considering that UNCTAD should play, within its competence, a significant support role to economic co-operation among developing countries,

1. Welcomes the initiatives of the developing countries in adopting a First Short/Medium-Term Action Plan for Global Priorities on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held at Arusha in February 1979;

2. Urges that the developed countries and the international organizations provide appropriate support and assistance to the process and activities of economic co-operation among developing countries, notably in fulfilment of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of UNCTAD, bearing in mind the Arusha Action Plan and its principles and objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries, namely:

(a) Economic co-operation among developing countries is a basic component of the efforts towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order and as such is based on common interests and co-operation among all States;

(b) Economic co-operation among developing countries, being a matter that chiefly concerns the developing countries, should be devised and implemented by them at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, and appropriate concomitant support action on the part of the developed countries and organizations of the international community is needed to contribute to its implementation;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the measures of support and activities undertaken within the United Nations system, in the sphere of economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly in UNCTAD, in conformity with the programme of work approved by the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries;

4. Urges the developed countries to intensify their contribution to the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, UNCTAD and other organizations of the United Nations system, thereby taking further steps towards giving effect to the concept of support measures, as stated in Conference resolution 92 (IV) and resolution 1 (I) of 9 May 1977 of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, in response to the initiatives taken by the developing countries pursuant to the economic co-operation goal laid down in the Mexico City Conference and in the Arusha First Short/Medium-Term Action Plan for Global Priorities on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries;

5. Urges that in their bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes, developed countries and international financial institutions should take action to enable developing countries to participate effectively in the execution of bilateral and multilateral projects financed in developing countries through the greatest possible use of their own capabilities;

6. Urges further the developed countries to contribute to the implementation of projects of economic co-operation among developing countries through the United Nations development system;

7. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with their established procedures and practices, to support measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, including, as and when requested, the continued provision of the necessary secretariat support services and other suitable arrangements to facilitate the holding of meetings by the developing countries in pursuance of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with paragraph 4 and other relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/195;

8. Takes note of the current efforts aimed at improving co-ordination within the United Nations system, through the appropriate machinery, in respect of support measures for economic co-operation among developing countries focusing on the important role of UNCTAD in recognition of the fact that a major part of these measures fallswithin the purview of UNCTAD;

9. Agrees that within the framework of its mandate and in the light of its key role in economic co-operation among developing countries within the United Nations system, UNCTAD's support activities for economic co-operation among developing countries should be improved and intensified;

10. Agrees further that UNCTAD should co-operate and co-ordinate its activities more intensively with the other members of the United Nations system and the regional commissions in order to improve the effectiveness of the relevant support activities of the United Nations as a whole and to strengthen in particular its working arrangements with the United Nations Development Programme with a view to enhancing joint operational activities, taking into account the strong correlation between economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

11. Agrees and invites other relevant specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to adopt the appropriate support measures to assist in the implementation of the activities in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries in response to the initiatives of the developing countries taken in the Arusha First Short/Medium-Term Plan on Global Priorities on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries;

12. Decides to convene a special session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries early in 1980;

(a) to examine the studies carried out by the UNCTAD secretariat pursuant to resolution 1(I) of that Committee and assess the work, in particular on the priority areas enumerated in paragraph 13 below;

(b) to consider the proposals of the developing countries on the priority areas mentioned below and to take appropriate action in keeping with its mandate;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the measures that would enable the regional groups, particularly the developing countries, to prepare for the special session. To this end, and in view of the nature and importance of economic co-operation among developing countries, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should provide the necessary technical support, conference and secretariat services for the holding at the headquarters of UNCTAD in the four months preceding the special session - depending on the time available and the present schedule of meetings for 1979 - of three preparatory meetings of governmental experts of developing countries, as well as of other meetings of governmental experts that may be requested by other regional groups, in order to prepare the work in the following priority areas:

(a) the establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries;

(b) co-operation among State trading organizations of developing countries;

(c) the establishment of multinational marketing enterprises among developing countries.

14. Agrees that UNCTAD's work programme on economic co-operation among developing countries should take due account of the relevant recommendations and decisions of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Arusha in February 1979, and requests the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries at the above-mentioned special session to take appropriate action stemming therefrom and facilitate the implementation of these recommendations and decisions;

15. Requests the Trade and Development Board, in considering the calendar of meetings, to provide for such meetings of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries as it would deem necessary within the UNCTAD work programme on economic co-operation among developing countries and to decide on the convening and the organization of future meetings of governmental experts of developing countries, as well as of other countries if they so wish, on specific aspects of interregional economic co-operation among developing countries;

16. Requests the UNCTAD secretariat to intensify and complete its on-going activities related to those of the priority areas enumerated below which are contained in resolution 1(I) of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and submit action-oriented proposals based on the Arusha Programme related to these priority areas whenever necessary, for consideration by the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries:

(a) Elaboration, operation and maintenance of a trade information system regarding the foreign trade of developing countries, taking into account the on-going work in the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and other international organizations;

(b) preparation and up-dating of a handbook of State trading organizations of developing countries and a continuation of its technical assistance activities for the organization of seminars and for provision of consultancy services to individual State trading organizations;

(c) provision, if requested, of technical and other relevant forms of assistance to projects for multinational marketing arrangements of developing countries, taking into account the on-going work in the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and other concerned international organizations;

(d) within UNCTAD's competence, provision of assistance, if requested, for relevant aspects of monetary and financial co-operation among developing countries;

(e) analysis and identification of opportunities for the establishment and promotion of joint marketing ventures among developing countries;

(f) intensification of its activities, in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, leading to action-oriented conclusions in the field of multinational production enterprises among developing countries;

17. Requests that, in undertaking these activities, the UNCTAD secretariat should maintain close co-operation and collaboration as appropriate with other United Nations organizations and the specialized agencies, as well as with the regional commissions and subregional and regional intergovernmental organizations of developing countries;

18. Reaffirms the recommendations of Conference resolution 92 (IV), paragraph (g), relating to contributions from donor countries in the form of, inter alia, funds in trust for the implementation of projects of economic co-operation among developing countries, especially those concerning least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and to this effect requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report regularly to the Trade and Development Board on the results of consultations undertaken to ensure the implementation of this recommendation;

19. Urges the prompt and effective implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and draws attention in particular to the importance of the contribution of the developed countries and international organizations for the purpose of implementing its recommendations;

20. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to devote increased resources for the regional, interregional and global indicative planning figures and to increase its assistance to subregional, regional and interregional projects for economic co-operation among developing countries, taking into account the role foreseen for the United Nations Development Programme by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. To this end, adequate resources should be made available.

171st meeting
3 June 1972

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES
(Agenda item 19)

Resolution

114(V) Institutional issues 63/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, which provides, inter alia, for regular review of the institutional arrangements for UNCTAD,

Recalling that UNCTAD has a major role to play in the achievement of the objectives of General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, and in the periodic evaluation of progress accomplished in this regard, and that appropriate steps should be taken to improve its own effectiveness in order to enable it better to fulfil this role,

Recalling further Conference resolution 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 33/154 of 20 December 1978,

Confirming the importance that all States members attach to the responsibilities flowing from the mandate of UNCTAD,

Recognizing the major and evolving role of UNCTAD as an organ of the General Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation,

Noting the decision of the Trade and Development Board at its eighteenth session to defer consideration in depth of the issue of rationalization of the structure of the present machinery of UNCTAD until the fifth session of the Conference,

Having considered the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations (TD/236),

Having considered the proposals and statements made at the fifth session of the Conference,

Having considered also the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on "Restructuring the international economic framework" (TD/221 and Corr.1) and the report of the UNCTAD secretariat on "Measures to enable UNCTAD to carry out its role more effectively" (TD/245 and Corr.1),

Desiring that appropriate steps should be taken to improve UNCTAD's effectiveness and responsiveness in order that UNCTAD more effectively and efficiently fulfil its important role,

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63/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two, para. 259.

I.

1. Invites the General Assembly to take necessary actions for strengthening UNCTAD in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and Conference resolution 90 (IV) and General Assembly resolution 32/197, and taking into account the mandates of other international organizations and bodies, based on the following considerations:

(a) clear recognition of UNCTAD as a principal instrument of the General Assembly for negotiations on relevant areas of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation, particularly in the context of negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

(b) UNCTAD's role as one of the major instruments of the United Nations for reviewing on a continuous basis the interrelated problems in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation, and where appropriate, implementation, taking into account the competence of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(c) the need to strengthen co-ordination between UNCTAD and other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system;

(d) to consider the strengthening of the effectiveness of UNCTAD as a major element in the on-going process of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

II.

2. Reaffirms its recommendation contained in section I, paragraph 3, of Conference resolution 90 (IV) for the review of the level of resources required by UNCTAD and on the need for UNCTAD to have greater flexibility in budgetary, financial and administrative matters for the efficient performance of its responsibilities;

3. Taking into account the overall responsibility vested in the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Charter of the United Nations as the chief administrative officer of the Organization, requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to enter into consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on possible arrangements to achieve the appropriate flexibility, including the possibility, where necessary and appropriate, of an increased delegation of authority in, inter alia, the following areas, taking full account of the need to maintain the overall operational integrity of the United Nations:

(a) the management of UNCTAD's budget appropriation as approved by the General Assembly and appropriate procedures for the receipt and administration of trust funds;

(b) the possibility for UNCTAD to organize certain of its conferences and administrative support services;

(c) the possible adjustment to UNCTAD's requirements of general directives concerning programming, planning and evaluation, in particular its activities in support of negotiations;

(d) management responsibility for recruitment and administration of staff in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and Staff Rules, and General Assembly directives, to achieve, inter alia, an improvement in the representation of under-represented countries, especially the developing countries, particularly at the policy-making level;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report on his consultations to the Trade and Development Board at its nineteenth session, and invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to present a report resulting from the above consultations to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

III.

5. Recommends that the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session further amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, so that the Trade and Development Board should meet twice a year, preferably in shorter sessions (including the Ministerial session to be held between sessions of the Conference), in order to focus more clearly on the issues of substance and to provide greater direction to its permanent bodies;

6. Recognizes that the increasing and diversified activities of UNCTAD also demand, particularly in the present context, that the Trade and Development Board take urgent measures for harmonization, rationalization and co-ordination in a systematic manner so as to maximize its effectiveness;

7. Requests the Trade and Development Board at its nineteenth session, taking into account the proposals and statements made at the fifth session of the Conference and the results thereof, and bearing in mind the contribution which the Board should make in this context:

(a) to pursue its objectives wherever possible by means of its permanent main Committees, and to consider the reduction of the number of ad hoc groups;

(b) to examine ways and means of improving the effectiveness of the Working Party on the Programme Budget and Medium-Term Plan, to consider the desirability of including programme evaluation in its functions, and to convene the Working Party semi-annually;

8. Affirms that, before nominating participating countries to groups of governmental experts of restricted number, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD shall consult with interested regional groups with a view to taking fully into account any decisions of these groups and the existing practice of equitable geographical distribution;

9. Recommends that, whenever possible and appropriate, meetings be shortened and that the number and length of documents for meetings be limited, in the light of the requirements of each meeting and its agenda;

10. Affirms that all documents in all official languages shall be made available six weeks in advance of the relevant meetings, and decides that documents shall be prefaced, where appropriate, by a summary of the contents, and calls upon those concerned in the preparation and processing of documents for UNCTAD to take appropriate steps in order to meet these requirements;

11. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take measures to make the organization's work more effective. To this end, invites him to take the following measures in particular:

(a) to prepare and publish an annual report summarizing all of UNCTAD's technical assistance activities and their financing from all sources for submission to the Trade and Development Board through the Working Party on the Programme Budget and Medium-Term Plan;

(b) to ensure the regular convening of consultations between the secretariat and the regional groups, as provided for in Trade and Development Board decision 143 (XVI) of 23 October 1976, at which time discussions should include the rationalization of, and the establishment of, a practicable calendar of meetings;

12. Decides to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental committee of limited duration on the rationalization of UNCTAD's machinery, whose final report would be submitted to the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its nineteenth session, which would in turn consider necessary measures for further action, including, if necessary, the transmittal of the report to a special session of the Board;

13. Requests that the ad hoc committee, in carrying out these tasks, consider inter alia the following:

(a) the need for further adapting the permanent intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD, bearing in mind in particular its increased activity as a negotiating forum, while enabling it to continue to perform the full range of tasks with which it has been entrusted;

(b) ways and means should be sought of grouping the specific issues and subjects to be addressed by special expert group meetings, in order to minimize the number of sub-meetings and to encourage the attendance of high-level government experts; meetings of experts appointed in their personal capacity should be reduced in number;

14. Requests the ad hoc committee to consider, taking into account, where appropriate, the views and experiences of relevant bodies of the United Nations system, evaluation procedures and mechanisms in UNCTAD and to recommend ways and means as to how effective evaluation could be achieved and strengthened, taking into account the special responsibilities of UNCTAD, such as negotiations.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

Resolution

115(V) Use of the Arabic language 64/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 86 (IV) of 28 May 1976, by which it recommended that the General Assembly take the necessary steps to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the machinery of UNCTAD, particularly all sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and the main Committees;

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976 by which the General Assembly decided to implement the recommendation contained in Conference resolution 86 (IV);

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 32/205 of 21 December 1977, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in close consultation and co-operation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, proposals aimed at the full implementation of Conference resolution 86 (IV), and to submit those proposals to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

1. Recommends to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session that it take the necessary steps to ensure that Arabic will have full capacity as an official and working language of UNCTAD with respect to both interpretation and translation facilities, and thus be on a par with the other official and working languages of UNCTAD, with effect from 1 January 1980.

2. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in making his contribution to the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the General Assembly, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 32/205, to make proposals aimed at putting the recommendation contained in paragraph 1 above into effect.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

64/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two, para. 262.

OTHER BUSINESS
(Agenda item 20)

Resolution

107(V) Offer of the Republic of Cuba to host the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 65/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling that the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 6 to 16 February 1979, took note with satisfaction of the offer made by the Government of Cuba to act as host to the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Havana, Cuba,

Recalling also that, at its tenth special session, the Trade and Development Board was informed of the desire of the Government of Cuba to act as host to the sixth session of the Conference in Havana,

Considering that the offer of the Government of the Republic of Cuba was renewed by its Minister of Foreign Trade during the general debate at the fifth session of the Conference,

Reaffirming the principles contained in General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976,

1. Requests the Trade and Development Board to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take a decision on the place where the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is to be held bearing in mind the offer made by the Government of the Republic of Cuba;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should take the necessary steps to facilitate the adoption of the above-mentioned decisions by the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly.

170th meeting
1 June 1979

65/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

Resolution

108(V) Exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed 66/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2574 D (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 declaring that, pending the establishment of an international régime, States and persons, physical or juridical, are bound to refrain from all activities of exploitation of resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and that no claim to any part of that area or its resources shall be recognized,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970 declaring that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of that area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Bearing in mind Conference resolution 51 (III) of 19 May 1972, in which it was decided that the question of the economic consequences and implications for the economies of the developing countries resulting from the exploitation of mineral resources should be kept constantly under review by the Conference,

Considering that the Trade and Development Board, by resolution 176 (XVIII) of 17 September 1970, called upon all States to refrain from adopting legislation or any other measures designed to carry on the exploitation of the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, until an international régime is adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

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66/ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 107 to 9, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan; Algeria; Argentina; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Bhutan; Botswana; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burma; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Central African Empire; Chile; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Costa Rica; Cuba; Cyprus; Czechoslovakia; Democratic Kampuchea; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Democratic Yemen; Djibouti; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Ethiopia; Fiji; Gabon; Gambia; German Democratic Republic; Ghana; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Kenya; Kuwait; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Malta; Mauritius; Mexico; Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Romania; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Suriname; Swaziland; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Upper Volta; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Yugoslavia; Zaire; Zambia.

Against: Belgium; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America.

Abstentions: Australia; Austria; Canada; Denmark; Finland; Greece; Ireland; Israel; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden.

For statements, see part two, paras. 276-292.

Considering that any unilateral action designed to carry on the exploitation of the area in question prior to the adoption of a Convention on the Law of the Sea would violate the above-mentioned resolutions, would endanger the on-going negotiations and would affect the interests of the international community,

1. Reiterates that any unilateral action in contravention of the pertinent resolutions would not be recognized by the international community and would be invalid according to international law,

2. Requests all States to refrain from adopting legislation or any other measure designed to carry on the exploitation of the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, until an international régime, is adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

3. Warns that States which might take such unilateral actions would have to assume the responsibility for their consequences both with respect to their impact on the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and with regard to the negotiations on commodities related to the exploitation of mineral resources of the sea-bed;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, in order that its contents be made known to member States.

170th meeting
1 June 1970

Resolution

109(V) Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations 67/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as well as 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on preparations for the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

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67/ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 91 to 16, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan; Algeria; Argentina; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Botswana; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burma; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; China; Colombia; Comoros; Cuba; Cyprus; Czechoslovakia; Democratic Kampuchea; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Democratic Yemen; Djibouti; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; German Democratic Republic; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Kenya; Kuwait; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malaysia; Mali; Malta; Mauritius; Mexico; Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Panama; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Romania; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Somalia; Sudan; Suriname; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Upper Volta; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Yugoslavia; Zaire; Zambia.

Against: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Israel; Italy; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Switzerland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America.

Abstentions: Chile; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Fiji; Finland; Greece; Guatemala; Ireland; Japan; Malawi; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Uruguay.

For statements, see part two, paras. 294 and 296-307.

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 on the question of Palestine and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 on observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 33/27 of 1 December 1978 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Recognizing the right of all peoples and countries to exercise full and effective and permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and wealth and economic activities,

Considering that the peoples of Namibia, Palestine, South Africa and Zimbabwe are still living under colonial domination or foreign occupation,

Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to initiate studies, within the competence of UNCTAD, as regards those peoples and countries, in collaboration with their respective national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations, and to submit periodic progress reports to the Trade and Development Board.

170th meeting
1 June 1979

Resolution

110(V) Particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit and access to foreign markets 66/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Referring to resolution 293 (XIII) of 26 February 1977 of the fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, and Economic and Social Council decision 249 (LXIII) of 25 July 1977,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977, as approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session in resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, which proclaims the period 1978-1988 as Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Taking note of the special concern of Zaire relating to the problems encountered by its foreign trade with reference to transport, transit and access to foreign markets,

Taking into account the resulting adverse effects on the development of the economy of Zaire,

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66/ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

Invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to lend his support to the Economic Commission for Africa in the elaboration of the appropriate studies on the particular problems of transport, transit and access to foreign markets facing Zaire and on practical measures to be suggested in favour of Zaire, aiming at the reduction of high transport costs of its trade with foreign markets.

171st meeting
7 June 1979

Recommendation

117(V) The economic situation of Tonga 69/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having been informed of the serious economic sutation of Tonga, its very low level of economic development, its remote location, the fragile nature of its economy and the many serious constraints faced by it,

1. Recommends to the appropriate organs of the United Nations system that Tonga be included in the category of the least developed countries;

2. Urgently appeals to the States Members of the United Nations to provide, individually and collectively, the financial, technical and economic assistance which is urgently needed to enable Tonga to overcome the very serious difficulties;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to inform the entire international community and the international organizations of the situation in Tonga and of the urgent need to take all necessary measures which may assist it to cope with the serious problems affecting it in particular and those connected with its basic situation.

171st meeting
7 June 1979

69/ The Conference adopted this recommendation by 85 votes to none, with 20 abstentions. For statements, see part two, paras. 260-271.

Resolution

119(V) Protectionism in the services sector 79/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting with concern that protectionist devices employed by developed countries against developing countries are being intensified in the services sector, inter alia, in transport, banking and insurance,

1. Calls upon the developed countries to eliminate all discriminatory and unfair practices in the services sector, and in particular in transport, banking and insurance, employed against the developing countries. In the transport sector particular attention should be given to the discriminatory practice of systems of duopoly in civil aviation, whereby special fares become an exclusive arrangement between two developed countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to initiate, as a matter of urgency, an examination and analysis of the effects of the discriminatory and unfair civil aviation practices employed by the developed countries on the growth of air transport, including air cargo and tourism in developing countries.

[Plenary meeting
2 June 1979]

79/ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 91 to 23, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan; Algeria; Argentina; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Bhutan; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burma; Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Chile; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Democratic Kampuchea; Democratic Yemen; Djibouti; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; Ethiopia; Fiji; Gabon; German Democratic Republic; Ghana; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mali; Malta; Mauritius; Mexico; Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Romania; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Singapore; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Swaziland; Syrian Arab Republic; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Uganda; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Yugoslavia; Zaire; Zambia.

Against: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America.

Abstention: Turkey

For statements, see part two, paras. 310-311.

Decision

134(V) Revised calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1979 71/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Approves the calendar of meetings annexed hereto, on the understanding that it will be reviewed at consultations to be held in July pursuant to Board decision 143(XI) of 23 October 1976.

171st meeting
1 June 1979

Annex

Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, sixth session	18-22 June (until 29 June if required)
Second Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Copper	25 June - 6 July
United Nations Conference on Natural Rubber, third session	25 June - 13 July
United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1979, second part	16 July - 3 August 72/
Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, first session	3-14 September
Consultations on the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices	2 days in week 17-21 September
Preparatory Working Group on Tungsten, second session	17-21 September
Fourth Preparatory Meeting on Cotton and Cotton Yarns	17-21 September
Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology	24-28 September
Seventh Preparatory Meeting on Copper	24-28 September
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tea, second session	24-28 September

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71/ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent.

72/ Date to be confirmed after consultations to be held in the week beginning 11 June 1979.

Working Party on the Programme Budget and Medium-Term Plan 73/	1-5 October
Second Preparatory Meeting on Meat	1-5 October
Second Preparatory Meeting on Tea	1-5 October
Third Preparatory Meeting on Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds	9-12 October
Trade and Development Board, nineteenth session, first part	9-19 October
Fifth Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber	15-19 October
UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on the trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration (Board decision 172 (XVIII))	22-26 October
Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, second session	22-26 October (until 2 November if required)
United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, second session	29 October-16 November
Post-Preparatory Meeting on Jute and Jute Products	5-9 November
United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport	12-30 November
United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices	19 November-7 December
Group of high-level experts on special measures for the least developed countries during the 1980s (Board resolution 171 (XVIII))	26-30 November
Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, third session	3-14 December
United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, fourth session	17-21 December
Ad hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities, ninth session	2 days in the week 17-21 December

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73/ To consider the detailed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981.

Meetings under the regular programme for which dates are still to be determined

Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, ninth session

Committee on Tungsten, twelfth session (if required)

United Nations Conference on Tungsten (if required)

United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, fourth part

Ad hoc Intergovernmental Committee on rationalization of UNCTAD's machinery (Conference resolution 114(V))

Meetings on economic co-operation among developing countries called for in Conference resolution 127(V)

Ad hoc intergovernmental high-level group of experts to examine fundamental issues in the future evolution of the international monetary system (Conference resolution 120(V))

Meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities for which dates are still to be determined

Preparatory Meeting on Bauxite

Preparatory Meeting on Bauxite

Second Preparatory Meeting on Manganese

Third Preparatory Meeting on Iron Ore

Third Preparatory Meeting on Phosphates (if required)

Fourth Preparatory Meeting on Hard Fibres

Other meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities (up to 6 weeks)

Resolution

135(V) Expression of gratitude to the Government and people of the Philippines 74/

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Meeting at its fifth session in Manila at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines,

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74/ The Conference adopted this resolution by acclamation.

Deeply appreciative of that invitation and the great efforts by the Philippine people in the preparation and organization of the Conference and for the outstanding success of those efforts,

Noting with satisfaction the efficiency and thoroughness of the services generously placed at the disposal of the Conference,

Further pays with gratitude the warm welcome and hospitality extended by the Philippine people to all participants at the Conference,

1. Requests the sincere appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of the Philippines for the generous hospitality and universal friendship accorded to participants in the Conference;

2. Requests the President of the Conference to express the deep gratitude and appreciation of the Conference to the President of the Republic of the Philippines and also to the First Lady and Minister of Human Settlements for their personal efforts and contribution to the success of the Conference;

Further requests the President of the Conference to assure the President of the Republic of the Philippines that the participants in the Conference cherish an abiding memory of the warm welcome, hospitality and friendliness of the Philippine people.

[illegible]
3 June 1976

2. Other decisions

(a) Periodic review by the Conference of the lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) 75/

1. In conformity with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), the Conference reviewed the lists of States contained in the annex to that resolution, as amended. The Conference approved the inclusion, in the appropriate lists of States, of the following countries which had become members of UNCTAD since the fourth session of the Conference. 76/

In list A: Djibouti; Seychelles; Solomon Islands; Tonga.

In list C: Dominica.

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7 May 1979

2. The lists of States members of UNCTAD given in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) have accordingly been amended by this decision. The amended lists are set out below:

A

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Botswana
Burma
Burundi
Cape Verde
Central African Empire
Chad
China
Comoros
Congo
Democratic Kampuchea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Yemen
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Ivory Coast
Jordan

75/ See part three, paragraph 29.

76/ Paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) provides that "the members of the Conference shall be those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency."

These countries (except Tonga) had been previously admitted to membership of the United Nations. Tonga qualified for membership of the Conference by virtue of having become a member of specialized agencies.

Kenya
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Rwanda
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Tunisia
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Cameroon
United Republic of Tanzania
Upper Volta
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

B

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Cyprus
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
Holy See
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
San Marino
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C

Argentina	Guatemala
Bahamas	Guyana
Barbados	Haiti
Bolivia	Honduras
Brazil	Jamaica
Chile	Mexico
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Paraguay
Dominica	Peru
Dominican Republic	Suriname
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Uruguay
Grenada	Venezuela

D

Albania	Hungary
Bulgaria	Poland
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
German Democratic Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

(b) Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 80 of the rules of procedure 77/

In the course of its fifth session, the Conference decided to designate the undermentioned intergovernmental bodies for the purpose of participation in its proceedings under rule 80 of its rules of procedure and in the deliberations of the Board under rule 78 of the Board's rules of procedure:

Andean Reserve Fund
Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries.

146th meeting
7 May 1979
155th meeting
11 May 1979

(c) Draft proposal on documentation problems and their effect on the work programme of UNCTAD 78/

The Conference decided to remit the draft proposal submitted by the Philippines on behalf of the Group of 77 entitled "Documentation problems and their effect on the work programme of UNCTAD" (TD/B/L.520) to the Trade and Development Board for its consideration.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

77/ See part three, paragraphs 30-31.

78/ See part two, paragraph 257.

(d) Item 8 of the agenda of the Conference 79/

The Conference decided to remit item 8 of its agenda, namely: "Evaluation of the world trade and economic situation and consideration of issues, policies and appropriate measures to facilitate structural changes in the international economy, taking into account the interrelationships of problems in the areas of trade, development, money and finance with a view to attaining the establishment of a new international economic order and bearing in mind the further evolution that may be needed in the rules and principles governing international economic relations and UNCTAD's necessary contribution to a New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade" to the Trade and Development Board for further consideration.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

(e) Draft resolution on transnational corporations and international commodity trade 80/

The Conference decided to remit a draft resolution entitled "Transnational corporations and international commodity trade" (TD/L.195), submitted by the German Democratic Republic on behalf of Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR and USSR to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD for further consideration.

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3 June 1979

(f) Items 11(a), 11(c) and 11(d) of the agenda of the Conference 81/

The Conference decided to remit items 11(a), 11(c) and 11(d) of its agenda, namely: 11(a) "Comprehensive measures required to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures"; 11(c) "Review and evaluation of the generalized system of preferences"; 11(d) "Review of the implementation of Conference resolutions 96 (IV) */ and 97 (IV) */", to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD.

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*/ Conference resolution 96 (IV): "A set of interrelated and mutually supporting measures for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries".

Conference resolution 97 (IV): "Transnational corporations and expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures".

79/ See part two, paragraph 7.

80/ See part two, paragraph 89.

81/ See part two, paragraphs 93, 106 and 109.

(g) Proposal concerning the establishment of a multilateral guarantee facility 82/

The Conference decided to remit a proposal submitted by Cuba on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 concerning the establishment of a multilateral guarantee facility (TD/L.166) to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD.

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3 June 1979

(h) Item 12(d) of the agenda of the Conference 83/

The Conference decided to remit item 12(d) of its agenda, namely:
(i) "Review of implementation and further action that may be required pursuant to Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), Part A" */ and
(ii) "Detailed features for future operations relating to debt problems of interest to developing countries (Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), Part B)", together with a draft resolution on debt problems of developing countries submitted by Cuba on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 (TD/L.196), to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD.

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3 June 1979

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*/ Board resolution 165 (S-IX): "Debt and development problems of developing countries".

(i) Item 12(e) of the agenda of the Conference 84/

The Conference decided to remit item 12(e) of its agenda, namely: "Review of the present system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development and consideration of ways and means within this context to make it more effective in contributing to the development of developing countries", together with a draft resolution on an effective system of international financial co-operation submitted by Cuba on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 (TD/L.197), to the permanent machinery of UNCTAD.

171st meeting
3 June 1979

82/ See part two, paragraph 127.
83/ See part two, paragraph 147.
84/ See part two, paragraph 150.

B. INDEX TO OBSERVATIONS AND RESERVATIONS BY DELEGATIONS OR GROUPS OF DELEGATIONS ON THE RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE, AS REPORTED IN THE SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS 85/

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C. CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

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